

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 476.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

[PRICE 6d]

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

—Continued improvements, increased attractions, fresh decorations. Re-lighted under the Patents of John Leslie, Esq.

Miss GLYN will read OTHELLO, on Thursday, the 14th inst. at Eight.

LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq.

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Opening of the new Hall, with Lectures by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, illustrated by the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, the most SPLENDID and successful ELECTRICAL APPARATUS in the WORLD, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Three.

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Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, half-price.

**WANTED**, a respectable, well-educated Youth, as APPRENTICE to a Chemist and Druggist.—Apply to EDWARD ROOK, Sittingbourne, Kent.

**WANTED**, as PORTER in a China and Grocery Warehouse, where a Horse is kept, a steady active Young Man.—Apply to M. WARMINGTON, Evesham.

**BOARD and EDUCATION** (with the comforts of home) for Young Gentlemen, £14 per annum. Circular on application to Mr. W. C. CLARK, Brill, Bucks.

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**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS**.—WANTED a respectable, intelligent YOUTH, as Apprentice. One who has served part of his time would be preferred. Apply by letter, to W. G. BEALL, Dispensing Chemist, Cambridge.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS**.—WANTED, a Respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE to the Grocery and Provision trades. He would be treated as one of the family, and have a good opportunity of requiring a thorough knowledge of the business.—Address, A. A. PARSONS, Abingdon.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS**.—AN ARTICLED PUPIL wanted, after the Christmas Vacation, in a good School, to be employed four hours a day, board and instruction to be considered an equivalent. Address, X. T., Messrs. Macmillan and Co., 1, Trinity-street, Cambridge.

**THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY**, who is in her Seventeenth year, wish to place her in a good school, as PUPIL TEACHER. The Principal must be a member of a Baptist or an Independent church, and the Establishment one in which the spiritual interests of the Pupils are considered of the highest importance.—Address, stating terms, to A. B., Post-office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

**TO GRADUATES, &c.**—Wanted, a Graduate of a University, who must be a good classical scholar, and of active habits, to undertake the Second Mastership of a school. Work light and no play-ground duty. Salary, £40 to £80, with Board, according to qualifications.—Address, 100, Nonconformist-office, London.

**AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH GOVERNESS** is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either in a family or school; she can also teach French grammatically, Landscape Drawing, and the rudiments of Music.—Address, L. G., Mr. Bareham's, Bookseller, Broad-street, Reading.

**AS UNDER-HOUSEMAID**, a Young Woman wants a SITUATION. She is 23 years of age, and can be well recommended, and wishes to engage herself to a religious family.—Address, post paid, to S. W., 15, Hill-street, Peckham.

**WANTED** a Devoted Servant of Christ, to take the PASTORATE of a SMALL BAPTIST CHURCH, and to devote a portion of his time as Town Missionary, in a populous Town in the Staffordshire potteries, where a large field is open for energetic and zealous labour. One who has been accustomed to labour in the Word amongst a manufacturing community would be most likely to suit.—Application to be made to Mr. ELIJAH JONES, or Mr. L. J. ABIN-TON, Hanley.

**TO POOR CHURCHES without a MINISTER**.—The Son of a Dissenting Minister, of piety and devotion, a fluent and earnest speaker, of high reputation as a Schoolmaster, is anxious to devote himself to the Ministry. He seeks a sphere of usefulness rather than a large salary.—Address, free, MENTOR, 3, Alfred-street, Victoria-docks, London.

**WANTED**, in a Dissenting Family, as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, a Lady to take the charge of five children under twelve years of age. A solid English Education, and Music and French are required, but the chief importance is attached to correct moral and religious training.—Letters stating age, amount of salary, &c., to be addressed to L. M. Post-office, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

## TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—

WANTED by a Young Man, age 22, a situation as ASSISTANT in a respectable house of business.—Address, J. E. PERRIS, Amersham, Bucks.

## ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—REV.

S. R. WARD will LECTURE on SLAVERY at STOCKWELL, December 13.

GRAVESEND, December 14.

NOTTINGHAM, December 20.

The meetings will commence at Seven.

## OPENING SERVICES of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BATTLE-BRIDGE, PENTONVILLE.—On TUESDAY, December 19, 1854, worship

will commence in the morning at 11. The Rev. J. HARRISON, D.D., Principal of New College, will preach.

At 3 o'clock a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the school-room, at which SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside.

The Evening Service will begin at 7, the Sermon by the Rev. J. MARTIN, of Westminster.

On Sunday, December 24, the Rev. E. CORNWALL, of Highgate, will preach in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. T. SEAVILL purposes commencing his stated ministry in the place.

The Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden-town, engages to preach on the evening of Tuesday, December 26, at 7 o'clock.

Dinner, 3s. 6d., and Tea, 1s., will be provided in the school-room on the day of opening.

## THE LATE DR. KITTO.—The Rev. T. BINNEY

begs to acknowledge the following sums on behalf of the widow and family of the late Dr. Kitto.

	£ s. d.
Henry Bateman, Esq.	5 0 0
Henry Dunn, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Gilbert, Esq., F.R.S.	5 0 0
Rev. J. Viney	2 2 0
W. Strathers, Esq.	5 5 0
T. Robinson, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. Dr. W. Marsh	1 0 0
J. Unwin, Esq.	0 10 0
J. L. Benham, Esq.	1 0 0
Mr. Augustus Benham	1 0 0
Mr. John Benham	0 10 0
A Friend	5 0 0
Rev. F. Frestrail	1 1 0
The Messrs. Corderoy	5 0 0
John Pye Smith, Esq.	1 1 0
Charles Reed, Esq.	1 1 0

Walworth, December 12th.

## BOOKS and TRACTS for the TROOPS and SAILORS in the CRIMEA, and the SICK and WOUNDED at SCUTARI.

The committee of the Religious Tract Society have furnished for the above important objects, 2,100 BOUND VOLUMES, and 199,000 smaller works. These have been granted to Chaplains, Officers in the two services, the Soldiers' Friend Society, Miss Nightingale, and others. Tracts in the Turkish and Armenian languages have recently been published at Constantinople. The committee have caused Russian tracts to be liberally distributed among the prisoners in England and France.

Special subcriptions and donations are respectfully requested in aid of these objects, the Committee wishing, through every suitable channel, to send out further supplies of the Society's publications. Contributions can be remitted to J. G. Hoare, Esq., the Treasurer; or the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Rector of Whitechapel, and Canon of St. Paul's, the Honorary Secretary; at the Society's Depository, 56, Paternoster-row, or 164, Piccadilly, London.

## HOMERTON COLLEGE, the TRAINING INSTITUTION of the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION.

The next SESSION commences January 1st, 1855, when there will be VACANCIES for Male and Female students.

Applications for admission into the college, and for Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the College, Homerton, near London.

WILLIAM RUTT, Hon. Secretary.

TO DISENGAGED TEACHERS.

As applications from Schools have frequently to be declined from want of suitable Teachers, a register is kept of teachers holding the principles of the Board who are in want of situations.

## TO ADVERTISERS.—THE POLITICAL ANNUAL for 1855.

"The only work of the kind published." It is patronised by Members of Parliament, Political Associations, the Clubs, Literary Institutions, the Principal Hotels and Reading-rooms, and may be had at the Railway Stations and of all Booksellers. It is in frequent use throughout the year, and as a means of advertising is superior to most of the weekly or monthly publications. Advertisements should be immediately forwarded to the publisher, of whom prospectuses may be had.

William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

## J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR, and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James's-street, Bedford-row; Manufactury, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style, at manufacturers prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

## TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION

having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. FUTVOYE having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they beg to state to all those who would pay such graceful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £50, they shall allow 10 per cent. from their regular marked prices.

154, Regent-street, August 23, 1854.

Hillane Free  
69 Fleet Street

## TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE.

Gentlemen,—I must in the first place condole with you on the premature decease of your late lamented Representative, whose self-sacrificing liberality and philanthropy have identified the name of Dudley Stuart with hatred of oppression, and sympathy with distress.

Having been unexpectedly honoured with an invitation from a Meeting of Electors to make a statement of my political opinions, with a view to being proposed a Candidate for your Borough, I lose no time in doing so. And I am happy to find that the answer I have given since to a Deputation, in further explanation of my sentiments, both upon political matters in general, and upon the all-important question of the War, has led to my receiving from many quarters assurances of influential support, if I should allow myself to be put in nomination.

Under these circumstances, I have determined to solicit the honour of your suffrages.

The public questions are few indeed, on which, in the course of fifteen years, I have not pronounced an opinion, whether by my votes, my speeches, or by writings. I shall, however, be happy to answer to the best of my ability, any further inquiries you may think fit to put to me.

But I can give no pledge beyond that of my past public life. If I cannot be returned as an Independent Representative, I will not be returned at all. I never have sat, and I never will sit on any other terms; and I would submit to you, that he who could be capable of sacrificing his convictions, for the sake of your votes, would be on any convenient occasion equally capable of sacrificing your interests to his own.

If you do me the great honour of approving me as the tried friend of civil, religious, and commercial freedom; as the promoter of good local self-government, and of that efficiency in local administration, which is the only true economy; as the supporter of extended franchise and general education; and as the advocate of the present just and necessary war—a war undertaken in concert with our brave French neighbours, for the purpose of checking the encroachments of despotism, and of ultimately, with God's blessing, conquering for Europe a safe and honourable peace: if, above all, you feel with me, that we ought to strain every nerve to succour effectively and at once, our struggling forces in the Crimea, the wasted survivors of that gallant army, so lately embarked from our shores in the pride of health, of equipment, and of numbers; if you agree with me, that we are bound to reinforce and re-fit, without stint, that sadly diminished band of heroes, whose noble prowess and ill-requited humanity, whose devoted obedience and uncomplaining endurance make us proud of the name of Englishmen, but whose losses, privations, and sufferings it makes our hearts bleed in the midst of our exultation to think upon; if, on these terms, and with these sentiments, you place me in the proud position of your Representative, I shall endeavour to merit your approbation, and testify my gratitude by a diligent attention to my public duties and a sedulous promotion of your local interests.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

Grosvenor, Dec. 7, 1854. EBRINGTON.

## MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—Viscount EBRINGTON'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE (Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, Chairman) SIT DAILY at the Portland Hotel, Great Portland-street.

## NOTICE, OVER COATS, CAPES, &c.

One of the largest stocks in London of first class garments, also of Youths' ditto. All thoroughly impervious to rain, without extra charge.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

## LADIES' SCHOOL, NEWPORT

PAGNELL.—MISS SMITH takes the present opportunity of announcing to her friends and the public, that she intends, after the ensuing Christmas Vacation, to RELINQUISH her Establishment for Young Ladies in favour of Mrs. HEATHCOTE, whom she is most happy to introduce as highly qualified for the work of Tuition, and as having been previously engaged in it.

Her husband, the Rev. Frederick William Heathcote, will use his talents also for the benefit of the pupils in certain departments, by which means, their progress must be considerably advanced.

Miss Smith presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public, for the patronage she and her late relatives so long enjoyed, and begs the same may be continued to her successor. She feels persuaded that the confidence which may be reposed in Mrs. Heathcote will not be disappointed.

Terms and references to be had on application.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Heathcote, care of Miss Smith, Newport Pagnell, Bucks,

## ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 6, MORNINGTON-CRESCENT, REGENTS-PARK.

Conducted by the MISSSES SMITH, who inform their friends that their scholastic duties for the present session will close on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and will be resumed January 26, 1855. The Pupils receive the most affectionate and liberal treatment, with careful religious and intellectual training. Professors are in attendance for Music, Singing, and Continental Languages. References to ministers and parents of pupils, and prospectuses, may be obtained from the Missses Smith; the Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; and the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park.—An ARTICLED PUPIL required at the close of the vacation.

**PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL**

PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c. &c., assisted by well qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

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Conducted by Mr. J. DYER.

A thoroughly English and Practical Education, with Latin and French. No extras of any kind. One sum includes every thing taught, books, washing, &c.

The vacations are but one-half of what are usually given.

The dietary is most liberal in quantity, and best in quality, and every attention is paid to domestic comfort and moral training.

Terms, 25 Guineas per annum. Referees, Dr. Robertson, Revs. J. Bennett, J. T. Brown, J. E. Ryland, Esq., M.A., Northampton, W. H. Dyer, Bath.

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Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This establishment offers a complete English education; the best instruction in Latin, German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. by the first masters. The system of Tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils and is adapted to develop their individual energies and give them confidence in exercising their own powers of thought and enquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The Mansions and grounds are elevated and secluded—situate in a most lovely and healthy locality—and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE OF ART. Full particulars by Post.

Referees:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypridd College; F. Tressell, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Leicestershire; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Bristol; J. T. Brown, Reading; C. J. Middlemiss and S. Manning, Fowne; J. Parson, Esq., Rainham, Cheshire; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin; J. C. Salter, Esq., City Road.

**SCRIPTURE-READERS TO THE SEAT OF WAR. SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.**

PATRONS.

The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.

The Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, K.C.

The Right Hon. the Earl of KINTORE.

The Viscount EBRINGTON.

PRESIDENT.—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.

OFFICES.—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON. The Committee of this Society have now fourteen Scripture-readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing, much good has attended their labours; but a large increase to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently hoped may shortly be effected.

The need for this kind of agency must be self-evident, it being physically impossible for the Military Chaplains to accomplish all the duty which the battle-field, the pestilence, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, will necessarily induce. The unobtrusive character of the Scripture-reader, being to aid, not to interfere with the clerical duties of the chaplains, commend it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Rev. Alexander Levi is appointed to labour among the Protestants in the French army in the East. The Committee hope shortly to increase this department of agency, as they have received earnest solicitations so to do from the Protestants in France, as well as Christian friends in England.

The Committee also feel increased pleasure in announcing, that Mr. Duncan Matheson, late Scripture-reader under the auspices of the Duchess of Gordon, is appointed a Scripture-reader to the Scotch regiments now in the East, and is on his way to his destination.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for enabling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

Thus endeavouring to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would humbly and earnestly entreat of the Lord the continuance of his blessing, and with the greatest confidence ask the continuance of Christian liberality on behalf of their missions, that they may yet more abound in the work of the Lord.

SUMS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ADVERTISEMENT:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mrs. Richard Walmsley .....	0 10 0	Sixpenny Contributions, per Captain W. G. Edwards.....	0 10 6
Mrs. W. B. Page .....	5 0 0	From the Peterborough Church of England Young Men's Society, proceeds of Lecture, per Rev. G. W. Foot, Esq. ....	7 0 0
Rev. R. S. Lawrence .....	1 0 0	R. Dandy .....	7 0 0
Mrs. Wm. Scott .....	1 0 0	Per Miss Dickson, Clapham : By Sale of Work, made in Schools in Ireland .....	20 0 0
Rev. Hugh Rogers .....	0 10 0	Mrs. Newton Derby .....	1 10 0
O. R. .....	0 7 0	Miss Newcome .....	2 0 0
J. Wright, Esq. ....	5 0 0	Miss Dickson .....	25 0 0
G. W. Foot, Esq. ....	2 2 0	Per Rev. Dr. Marsh : A Lady .....	0 5 0
Miss Trowell, per Rev. W. S. Wilkinson .....	5 0 0	A. S. Lawton, Esq. ....	2 0 0
Miss Dodd .....	0 5 0	Per Miss Newell : Miss Alderley .....	0 10 0
G. ....	5 0 0	John Halliday, Esq. ....	1 0 0
John Wood, Esq. ....	5 0 0	Miss Newell .....	0 10 0
Mrs. Mary White .....	2 2 0	Per Miss Marsh : Mrs. Maitland, for Scotch Reader .....	5 0 0
William Rose, Esq. ....	2 0 0	Per Rev. John Cox : Miss Spencer .....	1 10 0
Miss L. Ottway .....	10 0 0	Miss Gold .....	1 10 0
W. R. Barclay, Esq. ....	10 0 0	Per "Record" : A Clergyman's Widow .....	1 0 0
Rev. C. W. Watling, B.D. ....	0 10 6	Hon. Mary Brodrick .....	2 0 0
Wm. Painter, Esq. ....	10 0 0	C. M. ....	0 10 0
Mrs. G. Knight .....	1 0 0	A Friend, by Captain Lindsey .....	1 5 0
Mrs. Lear .....	0 10 0	Per "Record" : A Clergyman's Widow .....	1 0 0
Rev. J. G. Gabriel .....	2 0 0	Hon. Mary Brodrick .....	2 0 0
Rev. G. Howard ....	0 10 0	C. M. ....	0 10 0
Collected by ditto....	1 0 0	A Friend, by Captain Lindsey .....	1 5 0
One-fourth of Collection at Salem Chapel, Bradford, per Rev. J. G. Mall .....	6 14 0	Per Rev. John Cox : Miss Spencer .....	1 10 0
Miss Whately .....	0 10 0	Miss Gold .....	1 10 0
H. G. Aldridge, Esq. ....	1 1 0	Per "Record" : A Clergyman's Widow .....	1 0 0
Mrs. J. Menzies, and Miss Eliza Laing, per Rev. R. H. Scott .....	0 12 6	Hon. Mary Brodrick .....	2 0 0
Lady Charlotte Bailey Hamilton .....	2 0 0	C. M. ....	0 10 0
H. Egerton, Esq. ....	2 0 0	A Friend, by Captain Lindsey .....	1 5 0

The thanks of the Committee are presented to Mr. James Aytoun, Mrs. Parrott, Dr. Oxley, H. V. Tabbs, Esq., Rev. J. P. Gurney, Rev. J. P. Cooper, Rev. George Law Harkness, and other friends, for valuable presents of books and tracts. 200 copies of a devotional work, entitled, "Flowers of Sacred Poetry," edited by the Rev. B. Richings, Vicar of Mancetter, have been given by the Editor and a Christian Friend, for the use of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers; and by the same friends have been given 200 copies of "The Tent and the Altar."

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 18, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 6, Seymour-place, New-road; by the bankers, Royal British Bank, 429, Strand; and at the offices of the Record, Christian Times, and Nonconformist.

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\* Policies are now issued free of Stamp Duty; and attention is invited to the circumstance that Premiums payable for Life Assurance are now allowed as a deduction from income in the Returns for Income Tax. Full Reports and every information had (free) on application.

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To meet the wants and necessities of the Working and Industrial Classes, the Directors of the ACHILLES INSURANCE have resolved on issuing Policies as low as £20. The numerous defalcations in Savings Banks during the past few years have demonstrated the general insecurity of these Institutions as a source of safe investment for the savings of the Labourer and Mechanic. The only other source open to him is that offered by Burial Clubs and Trade and other Friendly Societies. The great abuses connected with the former have engendered a well-grounded prejudice against their further extension; while the latter, from being held principally in public-houses, entail expense upon the working man frequently exceeding the amount he can afford to save for the future necessities of his family, while they offer temptations utterly destructive to morality, and that go far to counteract any good influence exerted by the acquired habits of prudence and self-denial. Insurance Companies offer in place of either or all of these modes of investment both greater security and greater economy. The ACHILLES INSURANCE is distinguished by the following features:—

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3. If after three years, from poverty or other causes, the Assured cannot continue to pay the regular Premium, the Directors will return him two-thirds of the amount he has paid in, or will pay to his family at his death the whole amount, deducting only one year's Premium for expenses.

4. Claims are paid immediately on satisfactory proof of death.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD MIAULL, Esq., M.P., Sydenham Park, Chairman.

COL. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, Deputy Chairman.

ADOLPHUS BAKER, Esq., Counter-st., Borough, and Brixton.

2805

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VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 476.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### NAT. NONCON'S MONOLOGUES.

#### PRAYERS BY COMMAND.

PERHAPS I have too much self-consciousness—nay, I, who ought to be the best judge, am convinced I have. I cannot, therefore, as some people can, abandon myself to a surrounding enthusiasm. I wish, sometimes, I could. I would give anything to lose sight occasionally of that judgment-seat which my reason occupies, and cease to hear the cool criticisms by which, even in times of unusual excitement, it tames down my rising passions. I have known what it is to be ashamed that I could not unite with the multitude in roaring out a full-mouthed "Hurrah," and that albeit, in thought and in feeling I was one with them, I could never get beyond a muttered expression of my sympathy, or a timid waving of my hat in so contracted a sweep that bystanders would scarcely be able to detect the movement. Hence, I am shockingly undemonstrative—and, although not unsusceptible of deep emotions, generally feel impelled to throw over them a veil of reserve. Somehow or other, I seem to be perpetually within range, and under vigilant inspection of, the clear, cold eye of intellect—and it is seldom, indeed, that I am carried away beyond all sense of it, by the irresistibility of a present impulse.

I think it not unlikely that this all-pervading self-consciousness of mine may disqualify me from estimating aright the character and conduct of many of my fellows in relation to devotional exercises. There may be, for aught I know, a sort of spiritual *abandon* which can express itself in any prescribed and popular form, however seemingly unsuitable—which can pleasantly and profitably avail itself of any vehicle, however homely, quaint, or inapt, and still make progress to the skies—which, in short, is such a voluminous outburst of mere feeling, that it can rush on unimpeded by almost any obstacle, and pursue a foaming, leaping, whirling, eddying career, among, around, and over the most intractable and opposing agencies. Otherwise, I cannot well account for the setting at naught, by the religious emotions of truth and common sense, which, nevertheless, is a matter of almost everyday occurrence with some whose piety I should dread to undervalue. I confess I could never bring myself to say "Amen" with "the people," when the words used by "the priest" in addressing God, are such as he could scarcely use to men without winking. There have been monarchs of this realm, even since the "glorious revolution" of 1688, that I could hardly have described, even to a child, as "most religious," without being obliged to let the muscles of my face proclaim to the younger that I spoke ironically. I suppose there are hundreds of thousands of the members of the Church of England who, in certain conceivable instances, would shrink from using terms of flattering deceit, in their private communion with the Searcher of Hearts—and yet of these hundreds of thousands how many are there who would object to repeat, Sunday after Sunday, in their public devotions, or to hear repeated in their behalf, phrases which, so far as they are considered to have any meaning,

might, in the cases already referred to, be believed to express a notorious falsehood?

Some good souls, I observe, have been recently writing to the *Times* newspaper, to suggest the withdrawal from the Book of Common Prayer or certain State services. The battle of Inkermann having been fought on Sunday, November 5th, it very naturally occurred to some one of the myriads who put up their "prayers by command," that on that very day, and possibly, at the very identical moment when the French troops in the Crimea were rushing to death in defence of their British allies, he and others of his Church were praying, in obedience to Government authority, against the religion professed by the soldiers of France—and he naturally deems it rather inappropriate, not to say churlish, to have been engaged in denouncing in Heaven's ear the cherished faith of those who, at the same moment, were generously shedding their blood in his country's defence. He has found out, too—suddenly enlightened by the battle of Inkermann—that many of the expressions set down for priest and people in that service appointed for the 5th of November, are sadly wanting in charity, and especially in that comprehensive tenderness of heart which men ought to feel when acknowledging undeserved mercy. The letter has no sooner made its appearance, than forthwith it is followed by others, from which we learn that the services for the 29th of May, and the 31st of January, are somewhat out of keeping with the spirit of the age, and mayhap, a little too politically violent for the spirit of Christian devotion—and that, therefore, it would be a great deliverance to the Church of England, if this trio of anomalies could be expunged by Parliament from the Prayer-book. Other letters follow from other hands—to show that Parliament never authorised these State services—that they were agreed to in Convocation, and ordered by the King in Council—and that it is competent to the Queen in Council, whenever so minded, to consign these devotional formulæries to the oblivion they richly merit.

All this strikes me as exhibiting, in the case of these newspaper correspondents, and of the myriads whom they may be supposed to represent, such a marvellous unconsciousness of personal humiliation and impiety as to astound and shock me. If it is only of late years that it has come to be generally felt that ferocious polemical epithets, and withering curses, ill become the mouths of those who are suppliant to the Father of Spirits for mercy—if it required a sort of retrospective consideration as to how such improprieties might strike our fellow-creatures, to awaken the consciousness that they can hardly be well pleasing to God—a plea that may be urged in extenuation of the Gunpowder Plot service—still the inquiry forces itself upon our attention, How long is it since more than a very small minority, of either priests or people among us, have ceased to regard Charles the First, that incarnation of kingly perfidy, as a saintly martyr whose execution was second, in the wickedness that compassed it, only to that which imbrued its hands in the blood of the Saviour of mankind? How long is it since the second Charles, whom the Church delighted in designating "our most religious monarch," and whom the world with more justice regarded as a "chartered libertine," has been associated in the minds of the people with England's greatness and happiness; but whose escape from his foes, and his restoration to the throne, is "ordered" to be religiously celebrated in a form of national thanksgiving? Yet our pious Churchmen can go into God's presence, and enact an impious piece of pretence, having no single responsive feeling in their hearts to justify it, merely because their Church has been commanded to do so by authority, and because the revocation of that authority might occasion an inconvenient stir. They are satisfied with being component atoms in a national system, and have no misgivings so long as, "by royal command," they "go with the multitude to do evil."

If the human soul at any time needs to be sincere—if on any occasion its "words should be few and well chosen"—if in any engagement it should be its very self, no more, nor no less, uttering

what is in it with childlike simplicity, eschewing exaggeration, shrinking from deceit, laying bare its own depths, and courting the sunshine of unerring truth—surely, it is when, in solemn assembly, it draws nigh to the Eternal Spirit to commune with Him. Who is there, even at his best estate, and with his utmost effort, that does not feel weighed down by the imperfections which cling to him, and how difficult it is for him to emerge from the gross atmosphere of his earthly being, and, rising above the mists and delusions which prevail in the lower scenes of his probation, to bathe in unclouded light, and drink in spiritual inspiration, and commune, undistracted, with Divine beauty, and give himself up unreservedly to God-like impressions and influences? Who is there, accustomed to this highest exercise of his nature, that does not yearn to break away from all connexion with uncomeliness and falsehood, and be conscious of, and responsive to, but one twin object—truth and love—absolute truth, all comprehending love—truth in love, and love in truth? And to carry with him into that pure and elevated region a stale, ridiculous, exploded lie, or a string of bitterest expressions coined and strung together by politico-ecclesiastical vindictiveness—oh! it is lamentable! Yet this is what they attempt who regulate their public devotions by royal or parliamentary command—at least, as things now stand—and of this they have only just now begun to be ashamed.

Fancy "the powers that be," moved thereto by the Church, adopting a service framed to give expression to the present excited state of the public mind—a form of thanksgiving for the victory at Inkermann, interspersed with political anathemas, crushingly severe on Nicholas and his family, and roundly abusive of all the Russians. Imagine that twenty years hence the policy of the present war should be universally condemned, and all that we now regard with satisfaction and gratitude, our children should view with solemn disapprobation. Suppose at that period, an alliance with Russia, as popular and intimate as that now subsisting between Great Britain and France. And then, to complete the parallel, picture to your heart's eye, the Church of England, indifferent to the change which has taken place, continuing year after year for a couple of centuries to celebrate its inapposite service, and to belie the convictions of nine-tenths of its members, in solemn words of prayer and praise. Ah! but our children, let us hope, will not indolently suffer themselves to be parties to such a barefaced and unprofitable sham.

Well, I am a Noncon—and I am sensible of many inconveniences and some real disadvantages, arising out of my ecclesiastical position. But were they a hundredfold greater than they are, I would rather be where I am, and *free*, than accept of any privileges to which the condition is attached, that my social devotional feelings must move in no other than Government grooves. I don't think I could endure to have stately made at a throne of grace, in my name and behalf, and with my tacit connivance, utterances which are both irrelevant and false. Numerous, respectable, and pious as might be the co-religionists with whom I might unite, I am sure that they would not succeed in keeping me in countenance. My own consciousness of bondage would prevent my enjoyment of State favour—and I should feel like a flunkey just where and when I must be a freeman or nothing. No! I cannot submit to have my intercourse with Heaven regulated for me by civil authority, whether it be parliamentary or whether it be royal. I want no posture-master in that highest of my affairs—no code of manners—no manual of court phrases. I must go, when I go, at no man's bidding—in obedience to no conventional dogmas—in conformity with no priestly rules. Let me be a spirit to converse with spirit, or I could derive but little benefit from the converse at all.

AN ANTI-CHURCH-RATE DEAN.  
The Episcopal Bench and the dignitaries of the Church abound in the utmost contrarieties of cha-

racter. For example,—while, on the one hand, we have seen the Bishop of Norwich co-operating with Dissenters in efforts for the extension of religion, and the Bishop of Durham actually contributing towards the erection of a Methodist place of worship, on the other we have been obliged to notice the bigotry of three members of the Episcopal Bench—the Bishops of Carlisle, of London, and of Exeter—in insisting that a fence, or wall, will alone suffice to separate the consecrated from the unconsecrated portion of new burial-grounds. The last instance we have to record is, happily, on the side of liberality. For the benefit of our senators, who will ere long have to discuss the question of Church-rates within the walls of Parliament, as well as for the encouragement of the vestry opponents of the tax, we give it all possible prominence:

The Dean of Peterborough has subscribed £1 towards the fund for lighting and warming the parish church, in lieu of Church-rates.

Strange, that so natural an act should be so remarkable a novelty!

#### THE BISHOPS AND THE BURIAL BOARDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, Dec. 11.

SIR,—Your readers will be glad to learn that both the Carlisle and the Torrington Burial Boards are likely to persist in carrying out their plans, in spite of the opposition of their respective bishops.

Each board has taken another step since attention was called to the subject in your columns. At Carlisle, the Secretary of State has been applied to, and, as might have been anticipated, he has approved of the plan, which is forthwith to be acted upon. The Devonshire board, "desirous of exhausting every means of conciliation," has respectfully memorialised the Lord of Bishopstowe, whose characteristic reply has been received.

His lordship thinks his secretary "exercised a wise discretion," and cannot "lawfully consecrate the ground." He makes light of "the spirit and meaning" of the statutes under which the board acts, because they "must not be so construed, especially in matters foreign to their object, as to contradict any existing law, except by express words or necessary implication." The "existing law" is, it appears, the *Canon Law*, which requires that "churchyards be well and sufficiently fenced and maintained with walls, rails, or pales."

Now, it happens that this canon (85th), which has reference to the repairing of churchyards, and not the laying out of burial-grounds—has these additional words, which the Bishop has omitted—"as have been in each place accustomed," and, by a curious coincidence, it also happens that Torrington churchyard is not walled round, so that one of the board declares, that "he can drive a cart into it whenever he pleases!"

Dr. Philpott adds a postscript too much like himself to be omitted here—"as you state that you understand this view of the law of the Church to be 'contrary to the usual practice,' you will be glad to be informed more correctly on this point. The usual practice of this diocese (and I have no reason to doubt of all others) is to observe the CANON—I know not of a single instance to the contrary."

Now, in another part of this same diocese, there is a churchyard (St. Mary church), which has been enlarged, and though the Act of Parliament provides that the addition shall be consecrated, the Bishop has hitherto only licensed the new ground, the administration of the hallowed rite of consecration being deferred till the warm weather! Is this "the usual practice in this diocese," and an illustration of this lawyer-bishop's conscientious regard for the law?

The Torrington Board has resolved to persevere, and is about to submit the question of "ways and means" to the Vestry, and as there appears to be no obstacle in the way of opening the unconsecrated portion of a ground, Churchmen are likely to be the first to feel the pinch of the shoe, in being shut out of the new ground as well as the old.

The Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society have taken care to make the facts known throughout the kingdom, and have the whole subject under consideration, to determine whether the intervention of the Legislature shall not be sought, to prevent its intentions being defeated by irresponsible public functionaries. It will assist them if they are furnished with information relative to the action of the law in other places, so far as it has come into operation; and I beg, therefore, to ask, through your columns, for the communication of authenticated facts.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

#### SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL.

SHEFFIELD.

(Abridged from the *Sheffield Independent*.)

The friends of this society held a soireé on Wednesday, December 5th, in Nether Chapel school-room, which was numerously attended. The Rev. H. Batchelor occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by Professor Foster, London; the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds; and the Rev. E. S. Pryce, as a deputation from the parent society. After the Chairman briefly introduced the business of the evening, and called on

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, who proposed a resolution deprecating Church and State alliance, and referring to the present position of the society. He pointed out how that alliance inflicted constant mischief on the community. They were even made to feel their position sometimes over the graves of our dead—in their cemeteries—and especially in the smaller towns, where the curates gave themselves the airs of those who were the only authorised teachers of religion.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the English Church was not the only church which stood upon state pay—the Presbyterian, and even some Independent churches, occupied the same ground. They were not against any church as such, but against money being received from the State for religious purposes.

The Rev. E. S. PRYCE detailed some facts in connexion with the society's establishment and operations; spoke of the spirit in which it wished to carry on its work, and shewed the favorableness of the present time.

At this part of the proceedings, Mr. Batchelor vacated the chair in consequence of another engagement, and it was taken by the Rev. J. E. GILES.

The Rev. J. H. MUIR believed that the question was fast ripening, and knew that intelligent clergymen regarded it with favour, as bringing a boon to themselves. Having watched the debates in parliament, he had been struck with the growth of public opinion in favour of severing the alliance. He moved that the meeting recognised in the parliamentary successes already achieved, and in growth of opinions favorable to religious freedom, a strong inducement to further efforts.

Dr. FOSTER proposed to show how they were to give effect to their principles in the House of Commons, and how they had in fact done so to an extent not expected some twelve months ago. They were acquiring the reputation of a power not only to carry the measures at which they arrived, but other measures also. They had been applied to repeatedly to lend the aid of the society to the question of Church reform, but they had of course declined, for a reformed Church, if in connexion with the State, was not less objectionable than any other State-Church. Their policy for the next session would be founded on the principle of attacking the most vulnerable part. If the attempt were made in England, they would fail. But, in Ireland, there was greater power available. First, however, they must destroy the outworks of the Irish Church, the grant to Maynooth, and the Irish *Regium Donum*. As to Maynooth, they had represented to the Irish members that they were in a dangerous position. Mr. Disraeli was getting up the Protestant feeling. His policy would be to attack the grant to Maynooth, and it must fall. It had been admitted to him by Irish members that if this organization joined in the attack on Maynooth, it would fall, and join in it they certainly should. The Catholic members fully understood the principle on which they must take this course. They opposed all endowments for religious purposes, and they attacked the weaker first.

The Rev. C. LAROM moved the appointment of a committee, highly approving of the principles and operations of the society as laid before them that evening. The Rev. D. LOXTON seconded the motion, offering to act as the secretary of the committee—or condition of being assured of its resolution to act with vigour.

Ald. PYE SMITH and the Rev. G. H. RHODES moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, which was briefly acknowledged.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks to the chairman, the Rev. J. E. GILES expressed the pleasure he felt in the present aspect of the society, which he had been identified with through evil and through good report.

HALIFAX.

(Abridged from the *Halifax Courier*.)

A numerous and highly influential meeting of the Nonconformists of this town was held in the Square Chapel School-room on the 6th inst. The meeting was called by the committee of the Halifax auxiliary of the above society, to afford to the Rev. E. S. Pryce and Dr. Foster, a deputation from the parent society, an opportunity of making known to its friends in Halifax the present position of the institution. The attendance on this occasion was much better than that at meetings of the branch for some years past, and to us that circumstance seemed somewhat extraordinary, as the meeting had not been publicly announced, and by many it was considered merely as a step taken by the local committee preparatory to the usual annual meeting. A splendid tea was provided, and about three hundred sat down, prior to participating in the rich intellectual feast of the evening. Amongst the gentlemen afterwards present, besides the deputation, were the Rev. James Pridie; S. Whitewood; W. Walters; R. Ingham; G. Hoyle, of Northowram; S. Shaw, of Ovenden; David Jones, of Booth; I. Brierley, of Mixenden; and Bottomley, of Sowerby; Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.; John Crossley, Esq., J.P.; S. Swindell, Esq., &c., &c. J. H. Philbrick, Esq. was called to the chair, and after delivering an explanatory address, called successively on the Rev. R. Ingram and

Rev. G. Hoyle to move a resolution as to the union of Church and State, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. E. S. PRYCE, travelling secretary of the society, then came forward and delivered an eloquent and impressive address. The rev. gentleman detailed at great length the operations of the society, showing at the same time the desirability of that at which they aimed, and the adaptability of this agency, efficiently supported by the Nonconformists of the country, to accomplish their great design.

Dr. FOSTER followed and gave a very lengthy, but highly interesting statement, of the labours of the parliamentary committee during the last session. He pointed to the results which had unquestionably flowed from them. He also gave some striking facts from the return respecting the *Regium Donum*, moved for by Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; and after giving much additional information, resumed his seat amid much cheering.

The Rev. W. WALTERS, in a short but effective speech, then proposed a resolution, expressive of the pleasure with which the meeting had heard a statement of the operations and present position of the society, desiring that the appeal of the Executive Committee should be liberally responded to by the Dissenters of the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY seconded the resolution. He did not expect they would have to meet so large an assembly as the present, because the Nonconformists of the town had not shown that interest in the society which its importance demanded, during the last two or three years. They had all derived much valuable information from the excellent speeches delivered by Mr. Pryce and Dr. Foster, and he hoped that the efforts which had been put forth during the last ten years, to bring about the grand object at which they aimed, might be continued, and that the committee might not be crippled in their present usefulness for want of pecuniary aid.

The resolution was then put and carried ~~now~~ ~~now~~.

A resolution was moved by the Rev. S. Whitewood, seconded by the Rev. T. Brierley, and adopted, constituting a new local committee of the society.

Mr. FRANK CROSSLEY, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the deputation, spoke of his experience in the House of Commons in respect to the ecclesiastical questions debated there. He quite agreed with the change which had been made in the tactics of this association. He approved of the Yorkshire name which had been given to the institution; and he approved of the practical statements that had been given, much more than of the eloquent speeches generally made at public meetings. With regard to Dr. Foster, he believed him to be a man so thoroughly calculated for the work he had to discharge, that he questioned very much whether his equal could be found from the north to the south of this country. He had so carried on his work as to unite a great number of members of parliament in favour of this society, and during the last session they met together weekly to discuss questions brought up by Dr. Foster in such a way as no private member could have brought them up, and laid before them so that they could go into the House of Commons with powerful effect, being prepared for what they had to do. (Hear, hear.) Mr. C. then referred to the handsome subscriptions which had been promised in London, and urged that the society's friends in the country should not be behind-hand in the matter.

The Rev. J. PARSONS, in seconding the resolution, remarked that he had been much gratified with the very able and instructive addresses of the deputation. The information given as to the working of the parliamentary committee was most valuable, particularly to people living in a town so far away from the seat of government, without the opportunity of seeing how they treated questions like the one now before the meeting.

The usual compliment was then paid to the chairman for presiding, and the meeting broke up.

BRADFORD.—A very successful meeting was held in this town on Thursday, but the particulars have not reached us. Leeds, Wakefield, and Huddersfield, are to be visited this week.

REIGATE.—The Dissenters of this town and neighbourhood met at the British school-room on Wednesday, to receive a statement from Mr. Carvell Williams, the secretary. Though convened by private invitation only, the room was filled, several persons coming from a distance. An excellent tea was provided, after which G. W. Alexander, Esq., who resides in the neighbourhood, took the chair, and speeches were delivered by the deputation, the Rev. T. Boes, and Messrs. Dann, Apted, Houlton, and Rose. A local committee was formed, and a subscription list commenced. Rad-hill being in Reigate borough, and a number of buildings being erected, it is expected that the Liberal party will presently be able to take the representation out of the hands of the Somers family.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABOUT THE CHURCH.

Convocation will on Friday be further prorogued to Tuesday, Feb. 6. The Rev. George Trevor, Proctor of the Archdeaconry of York, has written to the Archbishop of York inquiring what is to be done respecting Convocation in the northern province.

Your grace is aware that in the southern province many difficulties have of late been overcome, and that by the permission of the Archbishop, and with the tacit approval of her Majesty's Ministers, Convocation has enjoyed—and is expected to enjoy again—ample opportunities of discussing the mode in which its action may be revived to the greatest advantage of the Church.

I am anxious to know if the same liberty will be extended to the Convocation of York; or whether the clergy assembled on the 18th December will be allowed any opportunity of considering in Synod their *grammas et corrigenda*, and submitting the conclusions they

may arrive at to your grace and the comprovincial bishops.  
The Archibishop simply replies that he has no intention of departing from the rule hitherto followed in the Convocation of York.

A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* seems to anticipate great results from the proceedings instituted against Archdeacon Denison—nothing less than a total disruption of the Anglican Church:—"Dr. Pusey, and other leaders of his peculiar school of theology, are making extraordinary exertions at Oxford to obtain subscriptions for bearing Archdeacon Denison harmless through the contest, which is likely to be as prolonged, and to pass through as many successive stages, as the celebrated Gorham case. In the event of the archdeacon losing the day, a large number of the leading clergymen, who hold the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist, intend seceding from the Church; but they have full confidence that they will be able to prove that that doctrine is held in all its fulness by the Anglican Establishment. A wealthy London banker, and a well-known young and rich enthusiast in Tractarian matters, have each subscribed. It would be well for the Evangelical party to be on the *qui vive*, in order to resist the affirmation of this dangerous doctrine by our legal and ecclesiastical authorities."

The *John Bull*, the High Church and Conservative organ, not only repudiates Mr. D'Israeli as a Protestant leader, but despises any no-Popery agitation at the present juncture:—"While they have to fight their country's battles in common, the Protestant and Romanist subjects of the Queen might for a time adjourn the discussion about their respective creeds. The principle of Christian charity and the instinct of brotherly kindness, quickened by a common danger and common suffering, ought to suggest that course to every religious mind. As a matter of state policy, the folly of raising religious strife in the camp while the enemy is at the gate is at once apparent. It is not the least among the many proofs which Mr. D'Israeli has given of the absence of true statesmanship amidst all his cleverness, that he should choose the present moment for taking the lead in kicking up a Protestant row. The only excuse we can make for him is the singular congeniality of mind between the right honourable gentleman and his new allies. For choice specimens of personal virulence and measureless invective, command us to Benjamin D'Israeli and Tresham Gregg."

Many of the Evangelical members of the Church of England are unwilling to give up the hope of effecting "Church reform." Their uneasiness under the present constitution of Church and State is visible in the following information, which we copy from the last number of the *Christian Times*:—"A new movement to arrest the progress of High-Church principles has commenced amongst the lay members of the Church in the metropolis. The churchwardens of some of the largest and most influential parishes have affixed their names to a circular, inviting general co-operation, on the part of the laity, in efforts to check the progress of Tractarian perverseness. This object they seek to effect through the instrumentality of a Central Protestant Union composed of reforming Churchmen, and by a conference of all the Protestant societies, already engaged in promoting measures of scriptural reformation in the Church. The means contemplated are—the upholding of the Gospel in its scriptural simplicity, as the bond of union in the Church of England; a recognition of communion with Evangelical Dissenters; the careful revision of the entire ecclesiastical system, in order to bring the sacramental services into harmony with the Articles, and both into unison with the written Word of God. A well considered plan of Church reform, to be submitted to the Legislature, forms part of the programme. In times like the present, such a movement, viewed in connection with similar organisations previously existing, as the Liturgical Revision Society, and the Protestant Church Defence Society,—is especially significant."

#### SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

STATEMENT OF DISTRAINTS, &c., FROM FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1853, IN RESPECT TO EQUITYABLE DEMANDS INCONSISTENT WITH THEIR CHRISTIAN TESTIMONIES.

No.	of Cases.	Amount of Demands.	Amount of Charges.	Value of Property taken.
Church-rate (so called)	410	£ 2. 15. 4	£ 2. 12. 9	£ 1,204 10. 10
Tithes Unconsecrated ..	20	67 16 1	9 12 4	86 19 5
Other Ecclesiastical demands (not being Rent-Charge) .....	19	63 16 0	10 6 3	88 13 3
Rent-Charge in the case of Friends occupying their own Property, or holding Property under Tenancies or Agreements created previously to the Commutation .....		257 3,048 10 4	142 16 7	73,194 1541
Rent-Charge in the case of Friends holding Property under Tenancies or Agreements created subsequently to the Commutation .....	118	1,850 5 8	84 16 4	1,943 17 6
Rent-Charge in the case of Friends who are Landlords .....	18	445 1 1	8 16 6	470 11 1
Military Demands ....	1	0 11 6	..	0 9 6
Distrainments in Ireland for Ecclesiastical Demands .....	..	..	..	861 15 6
Total .....	..	..	..	7,687 6 5

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT BOROUGHBRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.—On Wednesday evening, the 22nd Nov., a public meeting was held in this town, for the purpose of considering the case of Messrs. Martin and Swale, as detailed some time ago in the *Nonconformist* paper and the *Church* magazine; and to show what had been done towards freeing the two men from the costs to which they were oppressively and unjustly subjected. G. C. Catterall read the report, which showed that the costs of the sufferers in defending their cause amounted to £60, and that a fund of £57 8s. 6d. had been raised to meet them, near £30 of which had been forwarded to him by gentlemen in different parts of the country, in kind response to letters and circulars on behalf of the men. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. J. Williams, of Great Ouseburn, J. J. Howell, Esq., of Liverpool; J. Loftus, Esq., Mr. Bacon, and Mr. G. Crook; and resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of strong disapproval of the proceedings that were entered into against the men, of sympathy with them as innocent sufferers, and of thankfulness to those disinterested spectators who had so kindly and liberally contributed to the fund for their relief. It is a source of satisfaction, as well to the town as to the injured men, that the case is within so small an item of being fully cleared; and though it now stands closed as a public matter, yet a hope is entertained that the deficiency will shortly be made up from the neighbourhood. The following memorandum has been issued on the subject:—

We, the undersigned, late overseers at Boroughbridge, beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to the following gentlemen of the disinterested public, for their kind and generous sympathy toward us, in the suffering to which we were innocently subjected:—J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; J. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool; S. Morley, Esq., London; J. Sturge, Esq., Birmingham; J. Crossley, Esq., Halifax; James Howell and Son, Liverpool; James Ashworth, Esq., Rochdale; James Thompson, Esq., Manchester; James Livesey, Esq., and Messrs. Benario and Lewis, of Preston; H. Pease, Joseph Pease, Edward Pease, W. Pease, and W. B. Pease, Esq.s, of Darlington; J. Sidebottom, Esq., Manchester; T. T. Watkinson, Esq., York; W. Job, Esq., Liverpool; Dr. Epps, and J. Gurney, Esq.

ISAAC SWALE,  
JOHN MARTIN.

Boroughbridge, December 2nd.

#### Religious Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY.—The Rev. Robert Sewell, of Youghall, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to take the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church in Londonderry.

THE REV. DR. BRATTIE, OF GLASGOW.—This venerable and much esteemed Scottish clergyman, having expressed a desire for a colleague in the ministry, his congregation met in the church, Gordon-street, on the evening of Tuesday, 28th ult., when the Rev. G. Marshall Middleton, Kinross, was chosen assistant and successor. The Revs. Dr. Eadie and McFarlane preached and presided on the occasion.

THE REV. J. A. BAYNES.—We are sorry to infer from the following announcement in the *Nottingham Review*, that the Rev. J. A. Baynes has not recovered strength to resume his ministry:—"Mrs. Baynes (wife of the Rev. J. A. Baynes) having taken a house in Park-row, wishes, after Christmas, to devote her time to the instruction of daily pupils. She hopes shortly, when the detail of her plans is more nearly completed, to offer such references as will be useful for further information."

FONTR Row, SUSSEX.—On Monday, November 27th, services in connection with the public recognition of Mr. E. Price, (late of the London City Mission) pastor of the Baptist Church in this village, were held in the chapel. The Rev. J. Stent, of Hastings, delivered an introductory discourse on Nonconformity, its principles, present aspect, and duties. Rev. B. Slight, of East Grinstead, asked the usual questions and offered the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. I. Doxey, of London, gave the charge. In the evening the Rev. J. E. Judson, of Lindfield, preached to the people.

CORLY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, BRITISH SCHOOL.—Mr. Fisher has resigned his charge of this school, where he has laboured over nineteen years, to take a larger school in Norwich. During his stay at Corly, he has been very successful; and, throughout, conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of his committee, who have just united their subscriptions with the school children, and many of the old scholars, to present to Mr. Fisher, a handsome testimonial; 10 vols. of valuable books, as a token of their appreciation of faithfulness, ability, and success. Some of the old scholars came to take their farewell of their late teacher, and nearly all the children gave vent to their sorrow in tears when Mr. Fisher addressed them the last time, and then commended them to God, in prayer with them. Mr. Fisher carries with him the kindest and best wishes of the whole community for himself and family.—From a Correspondent.

POULTRY CHAPEL.—A meeting of a very interesting gratifying character was held in this chapel on Monday evening, the 27th ult., in connection with the Sunday-schools. The parents of the children attending the schools had been invited by the teachers to tea. About 300 responded to this invitation by their presence. After tea in the vestry, they went into the chapel, where they were addressed by the pastor, the Rev. J. Spence, M.A., A. M. Randall, Esq., Eusebius Smith, Esq., and Mr. E. Harrison. Opportunity was given to the parents freely to express their experience of the advantages and blessings which the Sunday-school had been the means of bringing to themselves, their children, and their homes. Some very interesting details were then elicited, which showed the great value of this Christian agency, and could not fail to encourage the teachers in their labour of love.

ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—On Monday evening, the 27th of November, a very interesting meeting was held in the Welch Baptist Chapel, for the purpose of presenting the minister, the Rev. Thomas Price, with a double testimonial. The females of the congregation presented their pastor with a most beautiful gold watch, chain, and appendages; and the young men gave a donation of seventy-seven volumes of excellent books, selected from the very best authors. Mr. Price, in returning thanks for the spontaneous tribute of their regard, reviewed his labours in conjunction with them for the last nine years—from which it appeared that great progress had been made in the period; the church having increased from 99 to 546, and the schools in the same degree. Still they had much to do. Mr. Williams, Cwmbach, Mr. Evans, Herwain, and others afterwards addressed the meeting.

PRAYERS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Two aggregate meetings of Christians of different denominations were held on Thursday, at the Victoria-rooms, for the purposes of humiliation before God on account of the war with Russia, and of prayer to him for our brave warriors in the East, and especially for the sick and wounded. The meetings were exceedingly numerous, especially in the evening, when the great saloon was filled to overflowing, numbers being unable to procure admission. Col. Lardy presided in the morning, and Col. Crawford in the evening; and it was stated from the chair that collections would be made after the services, the proceeds of which would be applied in sending out articles of comfort to the Crimea. The services, which were joined in as well by dissenting ministers as by clergymen of the establishment, were purely of a devotional character, prayer succeeding to praise, and praise to prayer, and portions suited to the occasion being read at intervals both from the Old and New Testaments.—*Bristol Mercury*.

HIGH ROAD LANE, BLACKHEATH.—A new Baptist chapel at this place was opened for divine worship on Tuesday, Nov. 23, when the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel preached in the morning, and the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, in the evening. At the afternoon meeting Mr. Alderman Wire presided. On the following Sunday, the Rev. Samuel B. Bergne, secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, preached both morning and evening. Several other ministers and friends kindly assisted at the opening services, and, although important meetings in the City withheld several who otherwise would have attended, much cordial sympathy was manifested, and upwards of £400 contributed. The chapel has been very substantially built, is attractive in appearance, and well adapted to the situation it occupies. The cost, inclusive of the freehold ground on which it stands will exceed £3,000. Towards this amount only the sum of £774 15s. 9d. had been collected before the opening services. Three of the contributors, who had previously assisted to raise that sum, also rendered themselves liable for the remainder of the debt, relying on the valued sympathy and co-operation of other Christian friends to assist them in its liquidation. The property has been secured by a declaration of trust, signed at the meeting, the accounts having been previously examined and audited.

SORROW AND PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening last, the members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Carrickfergus, with numerous other friends, met in the Grand Jury-room of the County Antrim Court-house, to congratulate their Pastor on the encouraging circumstances, and the progress of truth amongst them: to sympathise with him and his worthy partner in their recent afflictions, and the death of their three children; and to give them a substantial evidence of their sincere sympathy and esteem. After tea, Thomas M. Birnie, Esq., J. P., having been called to the chair, James Barnett, Esq., J. P., after reading an address full of sympathy, and expressive of the high respect in which Mr. Dougan is held by all denominations, presented him with a beautiful gold watch and chain, and also Mrs. Dougan with a massive gold chain, and a purse containing twenty-five sovereigns; to which Mr. Dougan replied, on behalf of himself and his beloved wife, in terms of deep feeling. The meeting was subsequently entertained by appropriate speeches from ministers of the different denominations present, among whom were, the very Rev. John Chain, Dean of Connor; the Rev. James White, Presbyterian; the Rev. Sydney Smith, Wesleyan Association; the Rev. Mr. Bass, Wesleyan; and the Rev. James Bain, Independent. Each and all expressed their high esteem for Mr. Dougan, and their strong hope in relation to his future usefulness in the cause of God. After a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman, the Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced. The meeting broke up at a late hour.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.—On Tuesday, in last week a large meeting, consisting of the members of the congregation worshipping in Dock-street Independent Chapel, Newport, and many from other denominations, assembled in the commodious school-room attached to the above place of worship, to take tea together and to welcome the Rev. F. Pollard, the recently chosen minister. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by Mr. C. Lewis, one of the deacons, who gave out a hymn, after which the Rev. T. Gilliland engaged in prayer. Mr. Lewis then said the meeting was convened to welcome a gentleman whom the church hoped to be the means of doing much good in the town; and he believed it was the sentiment of Mr. Pollard, as well as their own, that whatever additions might be made to their congregation, they did not wish them to be made from other congregations; for in a town like this there was room enough for all to work. (Applause.) The Chairman concluded by moving a resolution:—"That this meeting hall with pleasure settle the settlement of the Rev. F. Pollard, and desires cordially to welcome him to this town and neighbourhood, and to express its earnest desire, that by the blessing of God attending

his labours, he may be the means of accomplishing much good." (Applause.) Mr. Alderman Mullock seconded the resolution. Both the Rev. T. Gillman and the Rev. T. Rees, of Chepstow, said they had great pleasure in giving to Mr. Pollard the right hand of fellowship. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. Pollard then addressed the meeting at some length. Several "sentiments" were then spoken to by the ministers and others present, including the Rev. G Griffiths, Rev. T. Davies, Rev. Mr. Verrall, of Cardiff, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. Aitcheson, Mr. Henry Phillips, Rev. Mr. Carveth, Mr. T. Davies, and Mr. W. Jones.

### Correspondence.

#### THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—In your paper of October 25th was an article, with the above heading, compiled, it would seem, from the *New York Independent*, a weekly Congregational paper, which gives an inaccurate account of the proceedings of the Board of Missions—one from which most, if not all, of the Christian abolitionists of this country will, I think, dissent. It will be my purpose, in this letter, to point out the inaccuracies. You may ask, Can not British Christians rely upon the statements made by a professed anti-slavery Christian newspaper? You shall see. The *Independent*, though called an anti-slavery, is not an abolition paper. Your readers hardly know the difference, perhaps, as the anti-slavery people of England pride themselves on being called abolitionists. But on comparing the facts stated in this letter, with the article made up from the *Independent*, they will be able to see the difference, as it exists here, and also get a clue to the mystification thrown around the connection which too many of our ecclesiastical and benevolent societies have with American slavery.

In your paper is the following statement:—

In 1848, the Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the secretaries of the board, after visiting those missions (the Choctaw and Cherokee Indian Missions), published a letter, in which anti-slavery principles were laid down as the principles which should guide the missionaries and mission churches on the subject. This letter the board, though repeatedly and earnestly solicited, refused to endorse. Recently, the Choctaw nation (nation) have enacted most oppressive and barbarous laws, prohibiting, among other things, the education of slaves in the mission schools.

The abolitionists made these solicitations, and they were treated with contempt or neglect by professed anti-slavery as well as pro-slavery members of the board. Some of the sentiments contained in Mr. Treat's letter were excellent, while others were objectionable, and very far from meeting the views of Christian abolitionists. They were not enjoined upon the missionaries, but were stated to be merely "suggestions and arguments." The missionaries objected to those that recommended more thorough anti-slavery action; and, so far as I know, have never altered their course in consequence of the letter. The Choctaw nation then, as now, had "most oppressive and barbarous laws," of which the following is a sample:—

*Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passage of this act, if any citizen of the United States, acting as a missionary or a preacher, or whatever his occupation may be, is found to take an active part in favouring the principles and notions of the most fatal and destructive doctrines of abolitionism, he shall be compelled to leave the nation, and forever stay out of it.

*Be it further enacted, &c.* That teaching slaves how to read, to write, or to sing in meeting-houses or schools, or in any open place, without the consent of the owner, or allowing them to sit at table with him, shall be sufficient ground to convict persons of犯 the principles and notions of abolitionism.

These laws are still in force, and it is believed that while the second section has been, in whole or part, disregarded by the missionaries, they have scrupulously obeyed the first section. Recently, new enactments have been adopted, no more barbarous than the former ones, but it may be with a more resolute determination to enforce them. This circumstance, and especially the excitement in the free states in opposition to the Nebraska bill, aroused public feeling to such a degree, that the board felt compelled to do something in opposition to slavery. What has the board done? According to the *Independent*—

It fully endorses the principles of Mr. Inat's letter of 1848, which every Christian anti-slavery man must acknowledge to be satisfactory, on the treatment of slavery by the missionaries of the board.

The board, has, it is true, endorsed Mr. Treat's letter, but that letter is far from being satisfactory to the Christian abolitionists of the country. It makes a distinction between slavery and slaveholding, and while it is severe upon the system it tolerates the practice. "A system of slavery," it says, "is always and everywhere sinful." Mr. Inat says, a person may be an involuntary slaveholder, and he may not free his slaves out of regard to their highest good. The master, he avers, may stand acquitted because of his benevolent motives. He says that "overt acts" of cruelty disqualify slaveholders from church fellowship, but if they be free from blame in the sight of God, they may hold a good standing in the church. In accordance with such views, one of the missionaries to the Choctaws has lately said it would be right to buy any number of slaves; meaning, probably, that if treated well, the relation so far from being sinful, was benevolent. Mr. Treat, himself, a few days subsequent to the annual meeting of the Board, addressed the following letter to some one who had seen in two pro-slavery religious newspapers, a statement that the board actually intended to exclude persistent slaveholders from the mission churches:—

Mission House, Boston, October 7th, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—In your paper of this date, you publish an extract from the *Watchman and Observer*, and then inquire—"Is this a fair and truthful statement?" Did Mr. Treat endeavour to persuade missionaries to exclude slaveholders from the communion? Did he treat them with threats that, if they persisted in their course, the board would cut them off? Did he then undertake to speak for the board?" To each and all of these interrogatories, I answer "No." And I must be allowed to express my great surprise that any one should have supposed me capable of such conduct.

Very sincerely yours,  
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M. S. B. TREAT.

The secretary expresses great surprise that any one should have supposed him capable of endeavouring to persuade missionaries to exclude slaveholders from the communion of the church!

\* This term is applied in the spirit of Matthew, xii. ch. 30 v.

According to the *Independent*, quoted by you, it is further said:—

It (the board) refuses to co-operate with a system of education based upon distinctions of colour and position, and denying to slaves and their children the knowledge of the Word of God.

The board has not made any such general declaration. It resolved, merely, that the boarding-schools in the Choctaw nation, are sustained by funds received by the nation from the United States government—it having been a matter of contract between the board and the Choctaw nation that the missionaries should be teachers in these schools—should not be conducted in conformity with the recent legislation of the Choctaw council. And Mr. Treat, at the late annual meeting, took a more limited view of the prohibitory enactments of the Choctaw council. He said that, "some of the teachers and others had been accustomed to hold irregular schools on the Sabbath for slaves, and the new laws were supposed to have been directed particularly against them." These new laws or rather the new enactments, no more atrocious than the former ones of long standing, afforded an occasion to the board to do, under the outward pressure of an excited community, what it would not do in calm, deliberate moments, from principle, years since.

Again it is said in your paper:—

It (the board) proclaims the higher law of Christ in opposition to all anti-Christian legislation, and the duty of preaching the Gospel to all persons, and of applying it to all phases of human character and conduct.

This is a most extraordinary averment. The missionaries have not, so far as the Christian public know, been instructed to preach against the arbitrary and barbarous enactments (I will not call them laws) of the Choctaw nation, nor to oppose them in any way; nor to refuse obedience to them except in the single case alluded to. They have, it is admitted, been told that the Choctaws allow them "to preach the Gospel to all persons, of whatever complexion or condition, as they have opportunity, and to preach it in all its applications to human character and duty—they are to continue patiently in their work." Now, what sort of a Gospel is it the board has in view? Mr. Treat, in his letter of 1848, recently endorsed by the board, says: "We do not believe that every act of slaveholding is sinful. . . . We do not claim that either

Christ or His Apostles expressly condemned this system (domestic slavery) in the New Testament;" although he elsewhere admits that it is at war with the rights of man, and opposed to the principles of the gospel! The board says, that "slaveholding does not always, in their opinion, involve individual guilt in such a manner as to exclude every person implicated therein from Christian fellowship."

Mr. Treat informed the missionaries, also, that the Apostles did not affirm the sinfulness of slavery and insist upon emancipation, and that, for this policy, they found the amplest authority in the dealings of God with his covenant people, and in the life of Christ. He exhorted the missionaries to preach against slavery (but not against slaveholding) but said, "when and where you must judge;" he told them that they "must instruct slaveholding converts as to the sin," but added, "in your own time and way;" and he furthermore said, "if a person may be the legal owner of slaves, and yet be free from all blame in the sight of God, then it is clearly wrong to say that no slaveholder shall be admitted to the church of Christ."

The board, years since, decided that the ordinances of the Gospel cannot be scripturally and rightfully denied to those converts (meaning slaveholding converts) who give evidences of piety; and that the missionaries and the churches, in the Choctaw nation, are the sole judges of the sufficiency of this evidence. All that should be required is, that these supposed converts should prove themselves free born; the guilt, not of holding men in bondage, but of treating them with cruelty, before they could make good their title "to a place among the followers of Christ."

Such, Mr. Editor, are the views held by the board—such the instructions given to the missionaries—and such the preaching to the slaveholders and slaves. Is this "the higher law of Christ?" What wrong is done to the poor Indian—to his soul, in inculcating upon him that Christianity tolerates human bondage! What wrong is done to the slave, to his body and his soul!

Your article, derived from the *Independent*, says, in conclusion:—

This action covers the whole ground of duty for the board in relation to slavery. Henceforth there can arise no question of principle between the board and the anti-slavery sentiment of the Christian public. . . . The whole subject of slavery in relation to the missionary work is settled upon the eternal basis of right.

Christian abolitionists, in this country, will be astonished at such an announcement. They are far from being satisfied with the late action of the board. One step, they acknowledge, has been taken in the right direction on the slavery question, by this popular and influential body of ministers and laymen—only a step. They rejoice in it. Still, they are constrained to believe that no material change has taken place in the minds of a majority of the board on the momentous question of American slavery—that its recent action was mainly brought about by an "outward pressure," that is, by the increased anti-slavery sentiment in the free States resulting from the encroachments of the slave-power—and that, in the language of a distinguished member of the Board, who voted to endorse Mr. Treat's letter, since the annual meeting, to the writer, "there will not, I presume, be any change at the Indian missions on the subject of slavery." This result will not surprise those who believe that not a single member of the board is, technically speaking, an abolitionist, and who are advised that the missionaries of the board among the Indians contend that separating parents and children by purchase and sale is not a sufficient cause of church discipline.

These apprehensions acquire additional strength when it is considered, to use the language of the Synod of Cincinnati, that the board has allowed the missionaries to receive slaveholders into mission churches without questioning the lawfulness of the relation, and the board itself defends the position; and that, in some respects, the board does not now stand upon "the higher law of Christ" so much as it did twenty years ago. In one of the resolutions adopted, at the late meeting, the missionaries are told, that while they are allowed by the Indian legislators to preach the gospel "in all its applications to human character and duty"—as laid down in Mr. Treat's letter, of course—"they are to continue patiently in their work." Contrast this with the instructions of the board to Mr. Parker, a missionary to China, in 1834:—

If he (the missionary) finds a people willing to receive him, he is to persevere in publishing to them the message of salvation, though laws and magistrates forbid, and even at the expense of liberty and life. He is not indeed to court persecution; but a people willing to receive the gospel are not to be abandoned, though all the enactments and power of their rulers are arrayed against their instruction.\*

This is, indeed, "the higher law of Christ." Would that the American Board, other missionary societies in this country, and ministers of the gospel and religious editors, had kept it in mind and faithfully and fearlessly practised it.

It is understood that the course pursued by the missionaries has not changed since the date of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, and the public has not been advised of a single instance of a slaveholder being denied admission to the church, or any case of discipline in consequence of members living in the sin of slaveholding. It is also well understood that Mr. Treat's letter would not have been endorsed and the resolutions adopted, if two or three prominent members of the board had not presented very cogent reasons in favour of these measures. For example, Rev. Dr. Beecher said: "If you fail to meet this issue, your influence is gone beyond the mountains. And you must do it now, or you never will have another chance." Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, one of the secretaries, said: "He felt that it might now be his duty to say that he believed that the feelings of the country are such, that though this action (a reference of the whole subject to the Prudential Committee for the purpose of giving it a quietus) might harmonize us here, it will not satisfy the people at large."

What will be said in England, Mr. Editor, of the declaration, in a professed anti-slavery newspaper in the United States, in view of these statements now submitted to your readers, that "the whole subject of slavery, in relation to the missionary work, is settled upon the eternal basis of right" by the recent action of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; when it is patent to the world that the board sustains missionaries among the Indians who admit to church privileges slaveholders—those who buy and sell men, women, and children, nay, church members; missionaries who contend that the gospel of Christ allows such atrocities, and that unless "overt acts" of cruelty are perpetrated, and it can be proved that the slaves are held from selfish purposes, they have a right to consider such church members "free from all blame in the sight of God." They will say, what has long been known to be true in this country, that the abolitionists of America have not only to contend with the slave-power, with a pro-slavery Government, with ecclesiastical bodies and national societies in complicity with slavery, but with a large body of ministers, editors, and church members, in the free states, who style themselves anti-slavery people, and yet afford aid and countenance to the iniquitous system by their apologetics, mystifications, glosses, and misstatements.

Respectfully yours,  
New York, Nov. 23, 1854. LEWIS TAPPAN.

#### POST-OFFICE DELINQUENCY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Having recently lost a valuable book in its passage through the Post-office, and a gentleman promising to forward two volumes through the same medium, I felt induced to make inquiry, and imagine my great surprise to find that the volumes had actually been posted, each having a sixpenny stamp affixed, to frank it to my house, but neither have been delivered; thus, in about ten days, I have lost three volumes in their transit through the Post-office.

Added to the mortification arising from such peculations, is the grief that private persons, and public societies, are defrauded of the amount of postage, as well as parties of respectable publications.

Fearing that very many individuals may be placed in similar circumstances, having books transmitted through the Post-office, but never delivered; permit me to suggest to your numerous readers, that all who may have forwarded volumes in this way, and their receipt not acknowledged, should immediately inquire by letter, that some plan may be devised, and put into execution, to detect delinquents, and subject their nefarious practices to public exposure.

It is truly disgraceful, with the present Post-office machinery, that such a system of dishonesty is not thoroughly searched into, and terminated. With all the facilities afforded by the officials of the General Post-office, and the inquiries instituted, the length of time that is allowed to elapse ere the scrutiny is completed permits delinquents to carry out their dishonest intentions with perfect impunity.

After considerable thought on the subject, I believe I have a plan matured, which, if brought into operation, will detect the purloiners of books forwarded through the Post-office; and I shall feel pleasure in communicating such to any private person, respectable firm, or the officers of any public society, who will forward a stamped envelope, believing by so doing I shall benefit numbers, and exonerate from blame innocent Post-office authorities who may have suspicion thrown upon them.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
J. R. SMITH, Congregational Minister.

Chapel House, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex,  
December 4th, 1854.

#### MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR.—Lord Ebrington and Mr. Jacob Bell are the only candidates now in the field for Marylebone. The former is a respectable Whig, and a thorough gentleman, but has little sympathy with the great Nonconformist body of this country,—the latter is (he says) a member of the Society of Friends; he was unseated for bribery at St. Albans last year; declares himself to be a reluctant convert to the ballot, because of his defeat at Great Marlow by landlord power; and, though he boasts of being the advocate of civil and religious liberty, I believe, from what I heard from his own lips, that Dissenters can rely on him the least of the two.

Let me just add, that some leading Nonconformists are arranging to bring forward a candidate for whom Dissenters can vote.

AN ELECTOR.

\* Instructions given by Secretary Wisner to Rev. Peter Parker, in New York, 1834.

## THE WAR.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Two official despatches have been received by the French government from General Canrobert. They are as follows:—

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 25.

The weather has decidedly set in for rain, which interferes greatly with every description of conveyance and with our operations before the place. Nevertheless, the construction of our new batteries and the modifications which we are making in our old ones proceed rapidly enough. It is not cold, and the Russian army must suffer more than we do from the rain. The bringing up of its supplies by roads which have become very difficult is a work of great labour. We, on the contrary, are largely provided. The fleet is in safe shelter.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 28.

The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve. Our works of all kinds, lately impeded by the bad state of the roads and trenches will now assume a new vigour. Our reinforcements continue to arrive; and I have just received the sixth regiment of Dragoons, the sixth battalion of Chasseurs à pied, besides various detachments of different regiments. The enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated intrenchments.

The following despatches from Field Marshal Lord Raglan were published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on Monday night

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 23, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—The Russian advanced posts in front of our left attack having taken up a position which incommodeed our troops in the trenches, and occasioned not a few casualties, and at the same time took in reverse the French troops working in their lines, a representation of which was made to me both by our own officers and by General Canrobert, a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Tryon, was directed on the night of the 20th to dislodge the enemy; and this service was performed most gallantly and effectively, but at some loss both in killed and wounded, and at the cost of the life of Lieutenant Tryon, who rendered himself conspicuous on the occasion, was considered a most promising officer, and held in the highest estimation by all.

The Russians attempted several times to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st, but they were instantly repulsed by Lieutenant Bourchier, the senior surviving officer of the party, and it now remains in our possession.

Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell speaks highly of the conduct of the detachment, and of Lieutenant Bourchier and Lieutenant Cuninghame, and he laments the death of Lieutenant Tryon, who so ably led them in the first instance.

This little exploit was so highly prized by General Canrobert, that he instantly published an "Ordre Général," announcing it to the French army, and combining, with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops, the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of a young officer of so much distinction.

Nothing else has occurred since I had last the honour to address your grace.

The weather is again very bad, and steady rain is constantly falling.

I inclose the nominal list of killed and wounded at the battle of the Inkermann, and a return of the casualties that have occurred in the trenches to the 20th instant.

I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Near Sebastopol, Nov. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—In the despatch which I addressed to your grace on the 23rd instant, I reported the gallant conduct of a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and its occupation of an advanced position which it continued to retain, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to re-establish themselves upon it.

On the night of the 22nd and on the following morning, shortly before daylight, the Russians renewed their endeavours to get possession of the ground they had been driven from, but they were repulsed on each occasion, in the most spirited manner, in the first instance by a detachment of the 4th Foot, under Lieutenant Patrick Robertson, and a working party belonging to the 57th Regiment, in the last instance by the detachment of the 4th Foot alone.

Brigadier-General Eyre speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of these troops, and particularly that of Lieutenant Robertson, whose former distinguished service at the Cape, coupled with that he displayed in the present affair, fully entitle him to be considered an officer of much promise.

There has been no movement of importance on the part of the enemy. The weather has been very bad, and the camp and the country are in consequence of the rain in a most unsatisfactory state.

The men are, however, endeavouring, and with some success, to shelter themselves with the stones that are found in the vicinity of the encampment, and every effort is making to provide them with the materials for putting themselves, but the condition of the roads renders this a matter of extreme difficulty.

It is gratifying to me to be able to assure you that, notwithstanding their privations, their exposure to the weather, and the constant labour required of them, they exhibit the same cheerfulness, the same ardour in the discharge of their duty as they have manifested throughout the extensive operations in which they have been engaged.

I inclose the return of casualties up to the 26th instant inclusive.

The defences of the Inkermann position, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions from the weather, are making considerable progress. I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

## OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Thabor, arrived at Marseilles, brings intelligence from Balaklava down to the 26th ult., at which time the weather in the Crimea was wet and stormy. The Russian fire against the French position was very violent, but fresh guns were being disembarked, and quantities of ammunition. The Russians made incessant sorties, but the French repulsed them all, and

were advancing. The French outposts had been pushed much nearer to Sebastopol. The Russians were constructing huts for their troops in the valley of the Tchernaya.

Another version of the news by this steamer is as follows:—"It is positively asserted that at a Council of War held on the 28th ult., General Canrobert had decided that a great battle should be fought on the 2nd of December. The army was full of enthusiasm. The fire of the batteries against Sebastopol had been resumed with vigour, the last parallel had been finished, and the works had reached within a hundred metres of the place. A general assault was considered as very near. On the 23rd, after a sudden attack, the English surprised and spiked sixteen Russian guns."

It was computed at Constantinople that since the battle of Balaklava the French army of the Crimea had received reinforcements to the number of 15,000 and that of the English to that of 9,000 men. The siege continued, and the work of strengthening the line between Sebastopol and Balaklava was going forward. The allies have stationed a small corps of troops at Katcha. The Russians have sunk more of their vessels at Sebastopol. Government agents are purchasing planks to build huts for the army. The Russians are blockading Eupatoria by land.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* of Monday night contains the full return of killed and wounded at the battle of Inkermann, and subsequently to the 26th of November. The list of officers killed and wounded has already appeared in our columns. The names of the non-commissioned officers and privates fill several columns of the daily papers. The following is the total of casualties from Nov. 2 to Nov. 6:—43 officers, 37 sergeants, 4 drummers, 551 rank and file, killed; 101 officers, 112 sergeants, 21 drummers, 1,890 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file, missing.

Killed . . . . .	635
Wounded . . . . .	1,924
Missing . . . . .	63
Grand Total . . . . .	2,622

Of these 2,622 fell in the battle of Inkermann. From the 7th to the 20th of Nov. the casualties were as follows:—1 officer, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 40 rank and file wounded. The casualties from Nov. 21st to the 26th, were—6 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 34 rank and file wounded. The three officers were Captain Churchill and Lieut. Morgan, of the Rifle Brigade, slightly wounded, and Lieut. Martin, of the Royal Engineers, dangerously wounded.

## THE GREAT STORM.

Details have now been received of the great storm of the 14th. The disasters to the shipping have not happily been so great as was at first anticipated. As nearly as can be learned, twenty-one English transports are total wrecks, and about fifteen were so much injured as to be temporarily unfit for sea. It is believed that the loss of life does not exceed 300. It is stated that the Prince steamer had £250,000 in specie on board which was however got off—that many of the bales of cloths have been recovered, and that only on the 8th the same vessel parted with two anchors in a gale. She had on board Dr. Spence, medical inspector, and Mr. Inglis, R.A. The Resolute had on board Lieut. Stephen, R.N., Admiralty agent in charge of transports. The City of London was the only vessel which succeeded in getting out to sea and gaining a good offing during the hurricane of the 14th, and the captain said that in all his experience (and, as an old Aberdeen master, he has passed some anxious hours in seawater) he never knew so violent a wind for the time it lasted. Her Majesty's steamer Terrible had a sublime contest with the hurricane, and though obliged to throw guns overboard conquered the elements.

The Terrible (says an officer of the vessel then on board the Simoon) was unfortunately further in than any, being the beach guardship, and the rollers which at first broke astern of her now broke before her, and she was clearly in the surf. I looked on with the greatest anxiety, for she seemed then in great danger; to make her position worse, away went one of her cables. They were evidently prepared for this, for she immediately slipped the other, and trusted entirely to her steam power to save her. Gradually, but very slowly, she forced her way against the heavy sea, every now and then one sweeping her deck fore and aft; but she gained way, and was creeping out of it nicely until it was found impossible to pass a French brig without going under her stern. To do this she must present her broadside to the rollers. She dropped down for the purpose, but had scarcely done so when, as I had anticipated, the sea made a clean sweep over her, throwing her so much over that I saw under her bottom nearly to the keel. My heart jumped into my mouth, and I could scarcely breathe from anxiety; tons of water must have gone into her, and I was in great fear that her fires were put out by it. I could not see that the wheels moved for some seconds; when they did, it seemed but a weak attempt to recover from the stunning blow she had received, and I looked upon the poor Terrible as lost; however, she gradually increased her speed, got her head up again, and steamed out nobly, and to the admiration of every one on board the Simoon. Ten out of their twenty-four furnaces were put out by the sea which washed over them.

The terrible storm also fell on a convoy of several hundred waggons in the steppe of Taurida, carrying provisions and ammunition to the Russians, and, what with cold and snow, they were totally lost. It is also reported from Cape Berdianskaia (on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff), a hurricane had literally demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels, and dashed to pieces five others.

The consequences of the hurricane in the camp were very severe, and are graphically depicted by the correspondents of the daily papers. "In the camps (says one writer) not a tent was left standing. Most of them went at the first blast; the rest yielded to the second,

and the three armies, French, English, and Turks, found themselves, at six o'clock in the morning, in the open air and exposed to the full fury of the hurricane. The worst is that the hospital marques, too, were swept away, and the patients, some wounded, some sick to death with cholera, dysentery, and intermittent fever (which, by the by, is becoming dangerously prevalent), were left all day without shelter, and at the mercy of wind, rain, and snow. In the evening the gale had so far abated that it was just possible to pitch a few tents on tolerably dry spots, and thus to house the sick; the majority of our troops passed the day and the night in the open air. It was impossible to light fires, so they lived on biscuit and rum. Only the most epicurean who could not do without meat gnawed their raw, salt junks, and digested them as best they were able. Of the sick vast numbers died that might have lived. Of those that were doing well large numbers were struck with disease, and are now crowding the hospitals. The French had a substantial well-built hospital in their camp. It could not resist the fury of the gale, which blew it down. It fell, killing and wounding a great many of its luckless inmates.

This great gale is believed to confirm the theory of rotatory storms. It is believed that most of the vessels might have been saved had they been signalled to put to sea as soon as the fall in the barometer and the veering of the wind indicated that a severe rotatory gale had commenced. It will be recollect that the Britannia got a good offing in time, and rode out the gale.

## EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

The annexed extract from a letter written from Scutari barracks by John Coulter, a native of Girvan, Ayrshire, a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards, 18 years of age, to his parents, will be read with interest, if not with astonishment, that the writer should have survived to tell his story. He is speaking of the battle of the Alma:—

We had a small river to cross at the foot of the hill. We ran through it, and got on to the high ground. Before this some of my comrades had been shot dead by my side. The balls were coming thick as hailstones. We had fought about an hour upon the high ground before I was struck. My front-rank man was shot dead. I took his place, and was fighting away as fast as ever. In a few minutes a musket ball went through my right arm. It was just like a pin touching me at the time. I continued firing about five minutes, then I got a ball in the left breast: I never fell—but, thank God, the ball passed quick as lightning through my back, just below my shoulder. The wound is three or four inches higher before than it is behind, because the enemy were higher than we, they firing in a slanting direction. I thought at this time the ball was in my chest. I fired thrice after this, then I reeled like a drunken man. I could scarcely stand for want of blood. I was not able to load the fourth time after this shot. We were now within ten yards of some of the Russians, and walking over their dead and wounded. We just got the words "charge bayonets" as I fell to the rear. I threw my firelock from me. I had my blanket and great coat upon my back. I pitched them off. I was staggering down the hill as well as I could, when I was soon struck on the arm with a bit of a shell. I had not time to say another word till a ball went through my left thigh. I got about twenty yards farther down, then fell on my face. I never got timorous till then. The balls were flying over me by wholesale. I tried to get up and with the help of God I got to my feet once more. I was not one minute on my feet till a ball struck me on the first joint of the middle finger of my left hand, and broke it. I still kept my feet, and got to the bottom of the hill, where I fell. I had gone through the river before I fell the last time. Believe me, I thought then, for a few moments, that I had fallen to rise no more. Many of my comrades, dead and wounded, were lying round me, who had never got to the top of the hill. There was one of the 19th Regiment of foot passed me just as I fell. I asked him for a drink of water; he told me he was going to the river for some. He gave me a drop when he came back. He asked me if I was able to go about two yards to the side of a ditch, where his comrade was lying wounded. I said I thought I was. He said "Come on then, for it is not safe to be here." The balls at this time were not coming so thick, but still there was danger. I tried to get up, but I felt it was impossible. I could only lift my foot a little off the ground. So I thanked him for the water, and said he was not to stand there in danger of his own life for my sake (a ball at that time went into the ground just below my head). He then laid hold of me and dragged me to the ditch, where I remained four hours. Our quarter-master sergeant happening to pass, called out, "Halloo, my dear fellow, where are you struck?" I said, "Well, sir, I am struck with four balls and a bit of a shell." "Good God," he said, "and you are not dead yet!" He then said, "I must have you conveyed to the hospital." It was about a mile in rear, at the back of an old burned house. He went away and got a stretcher, and another man, and he helped to carry me himself.

My thigh is quite well. I am now able to walk about. I will soon be as good a man as ever. My uncle Robert was not at Alma. He was sent to this place eight days before the fight. If it had not been for my uncle Robert having been here, I would have been a dead man.

Captain Low (now Major) at Balaklava.—"This gallant soldier entered the service in 1836, and has constantly served, on the full pay of the cavalry, since that year. Slightly above the middle size, his broad chest and shoulders, long arms, narrow girth, fine manly countenance, with the long, light Saxon moustache, altogether form a figure the very beau ideal of the light cavalry sabreur; and such he nobly proved himself on that day so fatal yet so famous for the light cavalry of Britain. After that terrible charge, in which he slew or unhorsed several of the enemy, dealing sabre-strokes every one of which carried death with it, he found himself almost alone among the enemy's horsemen, three of whom bore down upon the British cavalier, one on each flank and one in front. Seizing his revolver, he shot the two first right and left, and, cutting down the third with his sabre, his good horse bounded over him, and, although, with a jaw broken by a grape-shot, carried his heroic rider safe into the British lines."—"Veterans" in the Times.

From W. Wright, a Drummer in the Forty-seventh.—“Tell my wife to cheer up and keep up her spirits, for I believe that God will spare me to go home to her; and tell her that in the middle of the battle her image is always before my eyes; that when I am fatigued with hardships I always think of her, and that gives me fresh courage to endure all my hardships; tell her that I never forgot her for a moment, and that, if it please God to let me fall in the battle, my last moments will be thinking of her, and praying that God will raise some good friends for her. Recollect it is my wish that she will always keep up her heart, and be prepared for everything that may happen to me. I sent her 30s. by the Paymaster: I hope she has got it all right; and as soon as this fortress is taken I will send her more money. Dear Harry, the climate is very cold here, and I have not a shirt to put on my back; in fact, the whole army is ragged. I shall want to get a kit of shirts the first thing. There are plenty of men barefooted, and have no socks, only as they take them off the dead Russians. . . . I must leave off, as we have got the order to stand to our arms. The enemy is coming on us in great force. The letters are going away, and I cannot say all that I would wish to say to you; but God bless you Harry, and all that are dear to you. Give my never failing love to my poor beloved wife.”

The following account is given of Sergeant Davies, “the Great Grenadier”.—“A colour-sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, whose name is P. F. Davies, has been in all the engagements in the Crimea, and has not yet received a wound. He is of Herculean frame, and standing six feet four inches high, presents a somewhat prominent mark, and fills a rather large space in the ranks, and to have come out of the desperate battery charge at the Alma, and the fearfully slaughtering *mêlée* on the heights of Inkermann, in both of which the balls were whistling from all quarters, and bayonets were glittering in every direction, must be ranked amongst the most extraordinary instances of preservation in battle. One of the devoted band of 200 grenadiers, in the midst of thousands of Russian infantry, and without ammunition, having fired their last charge, yet determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, Davies defended his colours with the utmost tenacity, and literally mowed down the enemy, who made a rush to capture them. On this occasion, Colonel Hamilton, who commanded this rag end of the heroic grenadiers, seeing that there was nothing left for his men but the bayonet, ordered them to form four deep and charge. The order was of course instantly obeyed, and in a few minutes a clear gap was visible in the Russian columns, and our gallant men quickly rejoined their comrades. Amidst dead and dying, first using the bayonet, then the butt-end of his musket, with his arms unnerfed from sheer fatigue of striking down the enemy, this sergeant, who, according to the letter of an eye-witness, towered like a giant above the surrounding level of heads, and to miss whom would appear an utter impossibility, appeared at the roll-call after the terrible engagement without a wound, and with scarcely a single scratch upon him. To enumerate the enemy killed and put *hors de combat* by the single arm of Davies would appear almost incredible; suffice it to state, following the relation of trustworthy witnesses, that he performed prodiges of valour, and gave the Russians a taste of the real mettle of which a British grenadier is composed. Davies has been in the army seventeen years, having entered the grenadier corps as a mere lad of 15; he has, therefore, worked his way up to his position, and is generally liked by his fellow soldiers, from the good temper and kindly feeling which he uniformly evinces towards them. In spite of his portly frame and heavy weight, he was capable of running against any man of his regiment for 100 yards, and as to jumping, he could, to use the familiar language of his comrades, clear a five-barred gate like a swallow. In all athletic sports he was a leading authority in the regiment, and took especial delight in seeing the men indulge in them. On landing at Scutari, Davies naturally attracted a good deal of attention. His gigantic size astonished the Turks, and his fine military gait was the general theme of admiration.”

#### EXPEDITION OF OMAR PASHA TO THE CRIMEA.

On Thursday the *Daily News* published the following:—“Bucharest, Wednesday. 40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next week, for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Danisk Bey replaces Mussa Pasha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pasha superintends the embarkation. Omar Pasha will leave in a few days.

By way on Vienna a similar despatch has been received in the following terms:—“Bucharest, Dec. 8. The entire Turkish army is recrossing the Danube. It will leave garrisons at Kalarasch and Giurjevo. Thirty-five thousand Turks are to embark for the Crimea. Omar Pasha is expected at Varna on the 11th. Sadyk Pasha’s corps will occupy the Dobrudscha.”

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Military movements, regarded as symptoms of an approaching conflict with Austria, are reported from Warsaw under date December 4. General Sievers, it is stated, is concentrating the First Infantry Corps of the Russian army, (about 52,000 men,) with a portion of the Imperial Guards, recently sent to Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula,—in other words, on the extreme Western frontier of the Russian empire; while General Paniutine is advancing with the Second Infantry Corps on Podolia and Volhynia.

Letters from Odessa, given in the Vienna papers, report that Sebastopol is garrisoned only for sixteen weeks, and dwells upon the great difficulties experienced by the Russians in getting supplies across the steppes of the Crimea. The supplies are sent from southern Russia in all descriptions of wagons, principally

drawn by oxen, and these vehicles, it is affirmed, are as much exposed to destruction in the steppes as the ships of the allies in the Black Sea.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that on the 18th ult. 31 Sisters of Charity left Moscow to devote themselves to the care of the wounded Russians in the Crimea. Their expenses are paid by the Grand Duchess Helena. They are accompanied by their superior and a chaplain.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from St. Petersburg:—“Mr. Baird’s ironfoundry is in full work again. He has contracted for five screw engines, four of 300, and one of 400 horse-power, and actually received a. ro. 300-m. (£50,000) advance, without depositing any guarantee—an unusual thing with Government contracts. The Americans (the same who have had so much to do with the Moscow Railway) are building a great many gunboats (screws), and Colonel Colt has been, or is here still, with his machinery to make revolvers.”

According to the *Patrie* Russia is now making overtures to the revolutionary party in all disaffected states. According to the private information of this organ of the French government, Russia, after failing in Portugal and Spain, is at this moment actively at work in Italy. Its manoeuvres commenced in Genoa, and they are now going on in Central Italy, and large promises of money are made in all directions.

It is stated that the Empress of Russia, is very ill.

#### THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.

The accounts of the state of hospitals at Scutari continue to notice the great improvements, and show that the routine of the service is fast settling down into order and completeness. “The general management,” says the hospital correspondent of the *Times*, “leaves little ground for serious complaint.” Miss Nightingale and her staff are gratefully mentioned. The importance of their aid, brief as it had been, was “fully established.” Lady Stratford was repeatedly at the hospital, “exercising her private benevolence;” and Lord Stratford himself had been there inspecting. A welcome supply of newspapers had arrived on the 21st, and the strong-voiced convalescents read aloud to the wounded the stories of the war in the Crimea. “One thing which impresses itself very strongly upon the mind of a visitor to the hospitals at Scutari is the patience and the quiet manly fortitude expressed in the countenance of so many men, suffering as they are from the most dire bodily injuries. You may pass from one long gallery to another between rows of poor fellows, for the most part still stretched upon shake-down mattresses; and though you see many who have undergone amputation, still more with fractured limbs, others with their heads or faces bandaged, not a murmur or groan is heard, and the vast majority look cheerful and contented.”

But there were still some things to be rectified. Of the thousand men in hospitals, the greater part were stretched on mattresses upon the floor—the bedsteads had been forwarded to Varna; and a steamer sent expressly to fetch them, had turned back on her voyage to tow a leaky merchantman into the Bosphorus. Admiral Boxer at once ordered the steamer back to Varna. With reference to short medical supplies, it is said that Lord Stratford some time ago informed the medical authorities that he was “commissioned to supply, at any cost, whatever might be required;” but no application had been made to him.

A letter from one of the Government nurses at Scutari, dated Nov. 11, says:—

Government is liberal, and for one moment I would not complain of their desire to meet all our wants; but, with such a number of wounded coming in from Sebastopol, it does appear absolutely impossible to meet the wants of those who are dying of dysentery and exhaustion; out of four wards committed to my care, eleven men have died in the night, simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped, could I have laid my hands at once on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had.

There are fifty nurses, most of them exceedingly skillful, and we find our efforts so appreciated by the soldiers, as well as by the medical officers, that there is every hope that the experiment on the part of the English, of sending women out to do the part which God so evidently assigned to them, will be blessed.

The number of men who died in hospital, from the 14th to the 19th November inclusive was 63; from the 19th to the 23rd 59, including Lieut. Houghton, Lieut.-Colonel Smyth, and Captain S. J. Williams. The deaths arose chiefly from dysentery and diarrhoea.

It is stated that the Scripture readers who lately left this country to minister to our sick and wounded soldiers in the East, have been excluded from the Scutari hospitals for having distributed religious tracts amongst their inmates.

An association has been established for training nurses for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers at Scutari. The success of Miss Nightingale’s mission, and the urgent need for further aid, have led to the formation of a society which seeks candidates qualified not only by professional dexterity and skill, but by sound Christian principle and earnest piety, and capable of administering to the wants both of the body and the soul. For this purpose, the Provisional Committee appeal to the liberality of the Christian public, to enable them to provide for the candidates board and lodgings for a month, whilst their physical and moral qualifications are tested, and their training completed at the hospitals. They are also anxious to obtain, from Christian ministers and medical men, recommendations of persons whom they may regard as suitable for training. The Committee is composed of gentlemen of various evangelical denominations.

Fifty-seven English ladies going to the East to nurse the sick and wounded, embarked at Marseilles on the 7th on board the *Egyptus*.

#### THE BALTIc.

A telegraphic message from Kiel, dated December 7, is as follows:—H.M.S. Duke of Wellington, Royal

George, Nile, Hogue, and Blenheim, are now (at noon) getting under weigh for England. The Edinburgh and Euryalus remain here.

A letter from Kiel says:—“We have had fine times of it here. The natives have been particularly hospitable and polite—indeed, I have had invitations for at least twenty balls and dancing parties. Yesterday we gave a ball on board the ‘Duke,’ and had some of the first people of Kiel and its immediate neighbourhood. Every one was highly delighted with the arrangements, and even Sir Charles took a turn in a country dance, to the great joy of the visitors.”

Kiel, Dec. 9.—The screw frigate Imperieuse, Capt. Watson, and the paddle-wheel steamer Dragon, Capt. Wilcox, arrived last evening from their cruise on the Russian coasts.

#### THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

The treaty between Austria and the Western Powers is not yet published and its provisions are still only matters of surmise. The following outline of its provisions, given by the *Morning Chronicle* is, however, generally accepted as correct:—

The treaty commences by repeating and recording the declarations and the principal acts of the conference of Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements contained in the notes exchanged on the 8th of August, 1854, between the high contracting parties.

It maintains the four points of guarantee as the necessary basis of peace, at the same time that it reserves and recognises to each of the Powers the faculty of extending them by additional conditions.

Austria binds herself to France and England, as she has already done to Turkey by the treaty of the 14th of June, 1854, to occupy the Principalities for the purpose of repulsing the Russian troops, if they attempted to re-enter them.

Austria proclaims the right, as justly belonging to Turkey and to the allies, of making all the movements which may suit them for the purpose of attacking even the Russian troops or the Russian territory.

If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance, offensive and defensive, between her, France, and England, shall be established by the fact of the war.

If, before the end of the present year, 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace, the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.

The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace without having deliberated upon it in common.

In a second edition on Friday, the *Morning Post* reported that already the King of Prussia has acceded to the treaty. The news is probably premature. A telegraphic message from Berlin of Monday’s date, is to the following effect:—“On Saturday last the German Confederation unanimously adopted the additional article to the treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 26th. Prussia has not yet joined the alliance of Austria and the Western Powers. When the treaty is ratified she will be invited to join and will probably comply.”

The *Ost Deutsche Post* publishes the following as the ultimatum addressed by Austria to Russia:—Austria has sent her final summons to Russia. No modification of her territorial possessions is demanded. Besides the four points, an indemnification for the war expenses is to be a basis for peace propositions. A future Russian protectorate over the Greco-Catholic subjects of the Porte is declared inadmissible, as interfering with the Sultan’s sovereign rights. The five Powers guarantee the privileges and equal rights of the Christians. The Russian protectorate in the Danubian Principalities, and in Servia, is declared extinct. The navigation of the Black Sea is to be guaranteed by the razing of Sebastopol, and by converting the other arsenals on its coast into common harbours. The Russian fleet to be reduced to four frigates and two line-of-battle ships. The remainder of the Black Sea fleet to be allowed to withdraw to the Baltic. The free navigation to be ensured by a formal declaration. The Seline mouths, with the environs, to be declared neutral territory.

#### NESSELRODE ON THE FOUR POINTS.

The following is the text of a note by Count Nesselrode, respecting the contents of which speculation has been for a time very busy. It is addressed to the Russian ambassador at the court of Berlin:—

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.  
M. le Baron,—Information which reaches us from various quarters proves that at the present moment nearly all the German governments are possessed with a common fear, that of seeing a schism arise between the two great German powers respecting the affairs of the East, an event which might endanger the tranquillity of the common country, and even imperil the existence of the Germanic confederation. Faithful to the policy which it has pursued from the commencement of this deplorable complication, and desiring to circumscribe its disastrous consequences within the narrowest possible limits, the Emperor, our august master, has wished, in the present conjuncture, and as far as on him depends, to preserve Germany from the curse which would menace it in such a case.

You are therefore, M. le Baron, to declare to the Prussian cabinet that the Emperor is disposed to take part in negotiations which should have for their object the re-establishment of peace, and for which the four propositions set forth below should serve as a starting point:—

1. The religious and civil rights of the Christian population subject to the Sultan, without distinction of rites, to be assured by the common guarantee of the Five Powers.

2. The Protectorate of the Principalities exercised in common by the Five Powers on the same conditions as our treaties with the Porte have stipulated in their favour.

3. Revision of the treaty of 1841. Russia will not oppose its abolition, if the Sultan, the principal party concerned, consents to it.

4. Freedom of navigation on the Danube, which exists *de jure*, and which Russia never had the intention of obstructing.

This determination is founded, of course, on the supposition that the Western Powers will faithfully fulfil the engagement they have contracted in the face of Europe, to secure the future weal of the Christian populations of the Ottoman empire, that their religious and civil rights shall be placed henceforth under the guarantee of all the powers, and that thus the chief object Russia has in view in the present war shall be obtained.

If the sentiments that have dictated the present declaration to his Majesty the Emperor, are appreciated in Germany, as we are bound to suppose, we think we may indulge in the hope that the Confederation, reunited on the same ground and completely reassured as to the German interests engaged in the question, will profit by its unanimity to weigh in the balance of Europe in favour of a peace, of which Austria and Prussia have presented spontaneously to us, in the four points, a basis that will perfectly satisfy them.

If, on the contrary, this union, maintained once more by the care of Russia, has been desired to be used as a pretext for advancing fresh conditions incompatible both in substance and form with her dignity, the Emperor has no doubt that the States of the Confederation will repel such pretensions whenever they may proceed, as contrary to the loyal sentiments they are animated with, as likewise to the true interests of Germany.

The Emperor thinks that, in return for the deference with which he has accepted the prayers addressed to him, he has a right in all justice to demand of them a neutrality maintained with all firmness and perseverance, such as was proclaimed at the commencement of the present contest.

Receive, &c., D. Nesselrode.

#### SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Morning Post* furnishes a striking description of the way in which the mistaken estimate of the Russian power, and of the extent of armament necessary for the prosecution of the war, has been rectified:—"The chief marvel, the grand event of the war so far, is the amazing promptitude, fertility of resources, and lavish abundance, with which England has addressed herself to the instant rectification of that error. With a loss of time incredibly small, transports have been secured, men shipped off, and every means and appliance brought to bear to raise the armament, in every conceivable particular, to the scale of the highest emergency that can arise in the progress of the mighty conflict. True, our army is to winter on the dreary plains and heights of the Crimea; but they will have comforts and alleviations such as no army ever yet had since wars and fightings began on earth. The appliances of peaceful life are to be furnished to the troops as far as they are applicable, and measures unheard of in military annals are to be employed to facilitate all the arrangements of the camp. A thousand huts are on their way to supplant the tents now in use, and in a day or two a thousand more will follow; and so on till all the men are lodged, water-proof and watertight. Then in the way of clothing, a contract is already completed for forty-four thousand fur cloaks; forty-four thousand fur caps, helmet-shaped; forty-four thousand fur gauntlets; forty-four thousand water-proof capes; forty-four thousand long boots, of cow-hide; forty-four thousand suits of inner clothing; forty-four thousand pairs of leggings; and ten thousand suits of fur clothing for officers. Every soldier is to have a water-proof sheet, in addition to his blanket. In the way of arms and ammunition, the siege-train is to be augmented by a large number of thirteen-inch mortars from Gibraltar and Malta; by a large addition of Lancaster guns, carrying shells six hundred yards further than has hitherto been possible; and by howitzers of a new description, carrying ten-inch shots five thousand five hundred yards, or above three miles. The number of men has been augmented since the battle of Inkermann by fifteen thousand fresh troops, who sailed last month. Probably ten thousand more will sail this month, besides those who are to be drafted from Mediterranean stations. There is no lack of volunteers from the militia into the line, and from the young men of the country into the militia. Some fine recruits are being rapidly drilled to fill up the fearful gaps in the Guards; so that we may hope soon to see those magnificent battalions raised again to their full strength. In the way of provisions, everything that can nourish health and avert disease is to be copiously provided. Contracts are being daily taken for unheard of quantities of preserved meat and provisions of various kinds. Transports will scour the markets of the Mediterranean for sheep and vegetables; while exciseable articles are to be retailed under Government surveillance, and no longer left to the extortive mercy of heartless adventurers. All this is being done by Government; and the surprising part of it is, not that it is done so amply, but so instantly, and with such thorough confidence in the resources of the country. Then, over and above this, must be reckoned the munificent voluntary and private undertakings now set going. From the highest to the lowest, every class of society is furnishing its quota with an exhilarating generosity. Prince Albert clothes all the grenadiers in fur. Several noblemen send their yachts laden with all conceivable good things. The Duke of Marlborough subscribes one hundred head of deer. Ladies sell their jewels, and give the product. Publicans send hogsheads of beer. One firm gives £250 worth of choicest cigars. Young ladies knit cuffs, mittens, and stockings. Whole parishes unite to send out sheets, pillow-cases, bandages, and handkerchiefs to the hospitals; while nothing that ingenuity can devise, or love provide, is wanting to complete the list. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of all is the establishment of a line of rails from the port to the camp. By this iron road much labour and fatigue will be saved both to horses and men. Messrs. Peto and Brassey, with a large staff of their best men,

undertake this unprecedented work on terms which prove their patriotism beyond a doubt. We must not forget the electric telegraph, which is to be laid down all through the camp, and right away to the harbour. The aggregate of this is astounding, and speaks volumes for the prosperity of our country, and for the use we have made of our forty years' peace. While we cannot but regret the war, we cannot but glory that, being in it, we can prosecute it after such a manner."

#### THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

The *Daily News* has taken some pains to show that the expenditure of the war has not exceeded the supplies already provided. These are the figures:—

The cost of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, in 1853, was £16,325,675; and the number of men voted for the three services was 165,381, — Army, 102,283; Navy, 45,500; Ordnance, 17,598. The number voted in 1854 as sufficient for the war was — Army 127,241, increase 24,958; Navy 56,500, increase 13,000; Ordnance 19,266, increase 1,668; total increase 35,007, or about one-fifth. The addition therefore to our military power, caused by the war, over and above the peace establishment of 1853, as measured by the number of men, which includes officers of all ranks, was 21 per cent. The additional money, however, asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and readily granted, for this increased military power, was the surplus revenue £2,000,000, additional taxes £10,000,000, a loan by Exchequer Bonds £6,000,000, and a vote of credit £3,000,000, total £21,000,000; which, added to the military expenditure of 1853, makes a total provision for the military expenses of more than £27,000,000. While the force was only increased 21 per cent., the money voted was augmented 130 per cent.

It is remarked that the public deposits in the Bank of England for the last week in November are £4,792,300; "while at the corresponding period of the first quarter of the year, or the last week in February, they are only £2,723,345; that Government has defrayed all the current expenses of the year as they occurred; that in addition there is yet £1,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds and Bills unissued, and the vote of credit for £3,000,000 is not yet acted upon. With regard to the expense of transports, the *Daily News* shows that £3,000,000 was voted for this especial service: now the total tonnage of shipping belonging to the empire is about 3,900,000, which at the high rate of £15 a ton gives £57,000,000 as its extreme cost; supposing it yields 20 per cent. this gives £11,400,000, which with £6,000,000 for wages, is £17,400,000, ample payment for freight and wages; therefore, supposing the transports to have been employed six months on an average, £3,000,000 "should be adequate hire for the services of more than one-third of the whole mercantile navy of the empire."

#### REINFORCEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS.

The Admiralty have given notice that more screw steamers are required to convey stores to the army in Turkey.

The *Adelaide* screw steamer has been laden with nearly 2,000 tons of shot, shell, ammunition, and winter clothing for the Crimea.

The whole of the screw boats belonging to the South American and General Steam Navigation Company have been chartered for the transport service.

Her Majesty's ship *Neptune*, 130, has gone round to the Cove of Cork to embark troops for the Crimea. Other ships arrived from the Baltic are preparing to embark troops.

The augmentation of the army to be proposed on the meeting of Parliament includes 42 battalions of the line, each of 800 bayonets, a battalion of rifles, and another of artillery, total, about 36,000 men.

The Government has entered into a contract with Messrs. Josephs, the extensive furriers of Union-street, Borough, for the supply of 400,000 of hare and rabbit skins, to be used as linings to cloaks, coats, and trousers of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army serving in the Crimea.

It is stated that the navvies, platelayers, &c., engaged to proceed to the Crimea, are to be armed with a short carbine, a pair of short pistols, and a cutlass each man; not to act on the offensive, but for their own defence should they be surprised by the enemy while at work.

It has been decided that reinforcements for the cavalry in the Crimea will not be sent out until the spring, when the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) and the 7th Dragoon Guards, with a regiment of light cavalry—it is supposed the 16th Lancers—will embark for the seat of war.

The *Magdalene* steamship, with the 18th (Royal Irish) on board, which have been increased to nearly 1,500 men, left Spithead on Saturday with 50 tons of powder and 200 tons of shell, besides the ammunition she shipped at Southampton, before leaving that port for Portsmouth.

Mr. Nasmyth, of Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester, who recently proposed to employ wrought-iron ordnance, writes to the *Times*:—"I have the happiness to inform you, and all those who have taken so lively an interest in this great national subject, that Government have entered most cordially into my views, and in the most liberal spirit have empowered me to proceed forthwith in carrying out my design."

Various steam-vessels are loading at Portsmouth with wooden huts for the Crimea and several have already sailed. The steam transport *Cosmopolitan*, left Portsmouth on Saturday with a load of them. She took out a large quantity of stores also for the Government depots, and a good consignment of warm clothing and other necessities for the comfort of the troops, which have been purchased by a subscription originated in Portsmouth by Colonel E. Napier, of Merchiston-hall, who continues to receive subscriptions in aid of further purchases for the same object.

Huts are being made with great rapidity in France. The houses can be easily constructed.—20 carpenters

erected one in three hours in the reserved garden of the Tuilleries. Before the end of the month a number sufficient for the accommodation of 30,000 men will have been despatched. In addition, a great quantity of planks and pieces of woodwork, destined for different wants of the army, have also been sent from Marseilles and Toulon. Moreover, wooden stables for 10,000 horses are being constructed by a contractor in Paris, on a model supplied by the Emperor. It is reckoned that towards the 15th of January next, a sufficient number of houses to lodge 3,000 officers, 30,000 soldiers, and 10,000 horses, will have reached the army in the Crimea.

A railway is about to be constructed between Balaklava and the camp before Sebastopol. Government has accepted the offer of Mr. Peto and some of the other distinguished railway contractors, to send out 10,000 tons of rails, with a body of about 500 men to construct the line, which they have undertaken to complete within three weeks after their arrival in the Crimea. The contractors are to manage the whole matter with their own men, and when the railway is completed, they will hand it over to the army at the exact net cost. They will not accept a single shilling for their labour, management, or the use of their capital. Respecting this great work the *Hereford Times* says:—

Mr. Kellock, a gentleman well known on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway, will superintend in person the execution of this arduous undertaking, and the Rev. George Glynne, the talented and indefatigable missionary, whose devoted labours amongst the men employed on the line near Ross were the theme of admiration, will accompany the detachment in the capacity of chaplain, at the entire cost of Mr. Peto, who has also furnished a liberal number of Bibles and Testaments, not only for the use of the men, but of any others who may need them. Mr. Glynne also takes out with him a large number of Bibles and Testaments in the Turkish, Russian, and French languages, and a quantity of lint and other comforts, for such as may require them, contributed by friends who sympathise with his zealous and devoted undertaking.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Constantinople on the 28th.

We learn from Oracow that that city, in the occupation of Austria, is being strongly fortified.

The *Retribution* and *Sampson* steam-frigates are ordered home from the Black Sea to receive new boilers and new guns.

Admiral Hamelin has returned to France, having relinquished the command in chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty with Austria the Emperor has raised M. de Bourquenay to the dignity of a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Owing to the great demand for provisions, 120 bullocks are slaughtered every week at the Royal William victualling-yard, Plymouth.

At Macclesfield, the portions of the daily journals, giving news of the war, are publicly read to crowded audiences in the Town-hall, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Extensive coast defences are now in course of construction at Shoreham, Eastbourne, Newhaven, and Freshwater, opposite the Needles, and other places on the south coast.

The *Times* complains of the omission in the despatches of any praise to battalion officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates who may have distinguished themselves.

The Emperor of the French has presented each of the soldiers in the East with a copy of the New Testament, which is the diamond edition published in London by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Three hundred and eighteen Polish non-commissioned officers and soldiers have accepted the offer made by the French Government to the Russian prisoners quartered in the Isle of Aix, to enrol themselves in a foreign legion to fight against Russia.

On Tuesday night, a box, containing a new great coat for Lord Raglan at the seat of war, was on its journey from the manufactory to be conveyed to the railway station at London bridge, when it was discovered that the box, in which the property was deposited, had been stolen.

A letter in the *Courrier de l'Europe* states that the French government has offered to allow the Polish prisoners in France to enter the foreign legion, and that they have nearly all embraced the offer with joy. They are, says the journal, to go to the depot at Bastia, and from thence to the Crimea.

A medal will be promptly issued to the troops serving in the Crimea. The medal will be given to all those who have been in any part of the present campaign. A clasp will be added for the Alma and one for Inkermann. The regiments engaged are to have on their colours and appointments the words "Crimea," "Alma," and "Inkermann."

It seems to be a disputed point whether Sir R. England is, according to the rules of the service, the successor of Lord Raglan as Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea. The *Morning Chronicle* says that Sir John Burgoyne is at present second in command. The *Times* equally objects to that officer as the proximate Commander-in-Chief. He is 70 years of age. The leading journal also cites from our recent Indian history several facts in support of its statement that Sir R. England is a man of no enterprise, and utterly incompetent to command our army.

It appears from despatches published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of Monday, that her Majesty's ships *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, and *Lynx*, in a cruise in the Black Sea, were recently fired upon from a large martello tower, about ten miles north-west of Anapa. They anchored at a distance of 900 yards from the beach, and opened a fire upon the place, which in a short time compelled the garrison to leave it. Some of the seamen and marines were immediately landed, and completed the destruction of the place by fire. The tower, with two guns, ammunition, &c., was blown up.

Captain Moore, of the Highflyer, was slightly, and Lieutenant M. E. Sunthatt severely wounded by the explosion. The boats had great difficulty in rejoining the ships in consequence of the great surf.

At a meeting in connection with the Darlington Cattle Show a few days ago, Mr. J. W. Pease, nephew of the gentlemen who formed one of the deputation to the Czar made the following remarks on the war:—

I trust the war will not be altogether an unmixed evil. Much as we have heard of the bravery of our troops, a bravery which none will deny, there is not a man here who will not say, "No more war, if we can have peace on honourable terms." I trust this war will open the way for a purer religion into the country of our ally, Turkey; that Russia, seeing the advantage of free institutions, a free press, and a free people, will take a lesson from our example; and that the despotism which is now her curse, and which throws in those thousands of soldiers to be shot down by our artillery, will be no more heard of.

#### THE RUSSIAN WAR.

The following address from Mr. Joseph Sturge has been placarded upon the walls of Birmingham:—

##### TO MY FELLOW-TOWNSMEN OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In the *Birmingham Journal* of last week, some of you may have read a letter from Harriet Martineau, together with editorial comments on the placard entitled "War and Dear Bread," lately exhibited in Birmingham. I know not who was the author of the placard in question, which was printed at Manchester, but I do know the individual who caused it to be put up in Birmingham, and I think that in so doing he exercised not only an undoubted right, but a sound judgment.

I entirely differ from the celebrated authoress of the letter referred to, which has since appeared in other papers, as to the present high price of bread not arising from the war. No one conversant with the foreign corn trade of this country would venture to assert that, could we be supplied from the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, the present rate of prices could be maintained. From five ports in these seas alone upwards of 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat were shipped in 1853 to the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe. Wheat, which is now worth 10s. per bushel in England, can, at the present time, be bought in some of these ports at less than 2s. per bushel. The crop of 1854 in this part of the world was such as to justify the belief that, had peace continued, still more would have been supplied in 1854 and 1855. Not only is all this stopped by the war, but also exports from the Danube and several other quarters.

Though I may not live to see it, I have no doubt the time will come when the people of England will be better able to judge who are "doing the work of the enemy," the advocates of peace, or the author of such articles as the one thus headed in the *Journal*.

As a specimen of the opinion entertained by some who are probably misled by such statements, I have received a letter I expect from one of my suffering fellow-towns-men, in which, after accusing me of being a cause of the high price of bread, he says, "I warn you, for I hear it throughout the town, that if it is not lowered, and very soon, something of a very serious nature will occur to disturb the peace of the town, and you will be considered then in a worse light than even Nicholas himself. You have it in your power now to avert the dreadful event, without any injury to yourself or the conspirators you act with. I advise you to take time by the forelock."

If the writer of this letter will give me his name, I shall be glad to meet him and his friends, and, if they can point out how I can lower the price of bread to the public, I shall rejoice to join them in any legitimate means to carry their plan into effect.

We know from our past history, it has unhappily been the invariable course of things in this country, that every war is at the outset almost unboundedly popular, while the few who have resisted the prevailing frenzy have as invariably been persecuted and stigmatised as doing the "enemy's work." Sir Robert Walpole's opposition to the war in 1739, though now everybody admits it to have been, as T. B. Macaulay says, "altogether unjustifiable," "drew upon him," says his biographer, "odium and unpopularity from all quarters." In regard to our war with America, to prevent her obtaining her independence, Burke says that he was branded as "an American" for opposing it; "and all men," he adds, "who wished for peace, or retained any sentiment of moderation, were overcome or silenced." The city of Bristol, which he then represented, was so excited against him that he declares "he would have sooner fled to the extremities of the earth than have shown himself there."

In reference to the last war with France, so furious was the feeling of the country, that Charles James Fox, and the few men in and out of Parliament who joined him in resisting the war, could scarcely walk the streets without being hooted and mobbed as "Jacobins," "traitors," "friends of the enemy," &c. I am told that among Gilray's caricatures, which held the place then that *Punch* does now, there is one representing Fox as a telegraph (such as telegraphs were then) standing on the cliffs of Dover, signalling the French to come over. And Horner says, in one of his letters, "I could name to you, gentlemen with good coats on, and good sense in their own affairs, who believe that Fox is actually in the pay of France." But even Lord John Russell has said "that war was unnecessary." Nor can we forget that the very same writers who have urged the Government into the present war are those who, two or three years ago, employed their utmost efforts to create a misunderstanding between this country and France, by heaping every kind of contumely on the head of its ruler, whom they represented as a brigand, waiting his opportunity to make a piratical descent upon the coasts of England. Had they succeeded it would have inevitably plunged us into war with that country; having failed in that object, and succeeded in forcing the Government into a war with Russia, though she has done us no wrong, they now eulogise the very man whom they formerly painted in such dark colours as utterly base, treacherous, and untrustworthy.

I am not surprised such writers are glad to announce that there are persons to be found, bearing the name of Englishmen, to burn John Bright in effigy, because he was honest and bold enough to lay before the public a plain statement of the facts which led to this fearful war.\* If we may judge by the spirit evinced by some,

\* See John Bright's letter, with extracts from Parliamentary documents proving the truth of his statements.

even of the editors of newspapers who profess to be the advocates of freedom, they would not be sorry to see those punished by Lynch law who dare to seek other channels for the publication of truths favourable to peace, which they wish to suppress.

When we reflect on the atrocities committed in wars of aggression by this country within the last twenty years in India, in China, in Afghanistan, and, lastly in Africa and Burmah, it will be seen that, however unjustly towards Turkey the invasion of the Principalities by Russia might be, it sinks by comparison into insignificance; and yet these cruelties which have been inflicted by England upon nations unable to cope with her arms, have passed unheeded by those who profess to be the followers and even the ministers of the Prince of Peace!

The carnage which has already taken place in the Crimea, the voice of mourning which has been heard in many families in Great Britain, and the increased sufferings of the poor, may be but the commencement of the chastisements of Providence for our national crimes. May these considerations lead us, as a nation, to act more in accordance with that spirit which recognises all mankind as our brethren, and with the example of Him who "came not to destroy men's lives but to save them."

I remain very sincerely your friend,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 12th month, 2, 1854.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT MERTHYR TYDVIL.

On Friday week a conference was held at the Temperance Hall, Merthyr Tydvil, in order to take measures for the furtherance of education in the South of the Principality. The meeting had been convened by circular, and was attended by a goodly number of ministers and laymen from the counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Glamorgan.

The Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, of Blaina, read the minutes of a meeting which took place at Blaina in February last. The following resolutions were among others passed on that occasion:—

That the object of this conference is the promotion of education in South Wales, according to the unsectarian principles of the British and Foreign School Society, with the aid of the Committee of Council on Education. That a committee be formed, and that the secretary be requested to draw up a pamphlet in the Welsh language, containing instructions for the establishment of schools, showing the advantages offered by the government, and answering objections.

Some discussion then took place as to the steps which had been taken, or omitted to be taken, in pursuance of the Blaina resolutions; after which

Mr. HUGH OWEN, of London, in an address of some length, directed attention to the state of education among the working classes in Wales, and the necessity that existed for increased efforts to extend and improve the means of instruction. There was, he remarked,

one grave question connected with the support of education by Churchmen and Dissenters, viz., how far Dissenters were warranted in devolving on the Church an undue share of the work of popular instruction, seeing the aggression which she was making on Dissent by means of her schools.

In Dissenting schools the unsectarian principles of the British and Foreign School Society were generally adopted.

These principles, as they were all aware, embraced the reading of the scriptures in the schools; the exclusion

of all catechisms and denominational teaching; together

with the attendance of the scholars at such places of worship as their parents might select.

The Church schools, however, with rare exceptions, were conducted, more or less rigidly, on the principles

of the National Society, which require the

catechism and liturgy of the Church to be taught

in the schools, and which also demand the attendance

of the scholars on the services of the Church.

Mr. Owen then entered into particulars connected with

the government educational machinery, and the dis-

tribution of the grant of £250,000 voted by parlia-

ment, and remarked that if the bulk of the money had

gone into the hands of the Church, the Dissenters

could not say that this was attributable to any favour

shown by the State to the Establishment. Hitherto

Dissent in Wales had stood by, with folded arms, look-

ing at the Church dipping its hand into the pocket of

the State, and drawing out large sums to be applied

for the education of the children of sectarians in

Church principles! But now Dissent was assuming

another attitude, and was about to say to the State,

"The money in your huge pocket has been taken from

taxes which we pay in common with the Church; and

we will, if you please, receive our fair proportion of it

towards the education of our own children." It was

his earnest hope that, assisted by State grants, and

guided by the British and Foreign School Society,

with the association now about to be formed, South

Wales would soon become as distinguished for the

number and efficiency of its British schools as it was

for the number and commodiousness of its Dissenting

chapels.

The Rev. DANIEL DAVIES, of Swansea, briefly ad-

dressed the meeting, urging upon those present the

importance of at once resolving upon the formation of

an association for South Wales. The friends of the

voluntary system had had the matter in their hands

for the last six years, and had failed; their Normal

college and the schools they had founded were also

failures. The children of Dissenters were instructed in

National schools, and were trained, in many cases,

to be schoolmasters and mistresses of the next genera-

tion, so that, in fact, they were likely to be lost to the

Dissenters as a body.

Mr. DAVID EVANS, of Swansea, expressed his con-

viction that the acceptance of government aid was

advisable, and admitted that he had been in error here-

fore, in thinking the contrary. He, like many others,

had been led away by the views of Mr. Miall, but he

now deemed that Government was perfectly right in

interfering.

The Rev. THOMAS THOMAS proposed:—

That an association be now established, in accordance with the

resolutions passed at the before-mentioned meeting at Blaina, for

promoting education in South Wales, to be called the "South Wales British School Association."

The Rev. DANIEL JONES seconded the resolution.

Some further resolutions were carried. It was resolved that Mr. Mordecai Jones, of Brecon, be requested to act as treasurer, the Right Hon. Benjamin Hall as president, and the following gentlemen as vice-presidents:—J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.; W. Williams, Esq., M.P.; Walter Coffin, Esq., M.P.; Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P.; Crawshaw Bailey, Esq.; W. Chambers, jun., Esq.; Hugh Owen, Esq.; Thomas Brown, Esq.; the members for the counties and boroughs of South Wales not previously mentioned; F. Levick, Esq.; J. Jenkins, Esq., M.A.; Mr. Morris, and the Presidents of the Colleges in South Wales, viz., the Revs. D. Charles, B.A.; W. Lloyd; —Johnson (Brecon); T. Burdett, and H. Griffith.

After some further business, the Conference sepa-

#### Postscript.

##### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

Her Majesty yesterday opened Parliament in person, and inaugurated the session under circumstances more critical and more momentous than any that have occurred since 1815. The day was extremely fine, and the number of persons who showed themselves eager to catch a glimpse of the Royal procession was quite equal to that of any former occasion. All the places which afforded accommodation for that purpose were occupied at an early hour of the morning. At a few minutes before two o'clock Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse, the Duchess of Wellington, and Lady Churchill, left Buckingham Palace in the state carriage, drawn by eight splendid cream-coloured horses. There was also in the procession (which was led by the Yeomen of the Guard and escorted by a body of Life Guards) the carriages of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Spencer, the Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Mulgrave, the Treasurer of the Household; Lord Drumlanrig, the Comptroller of the Household; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, the Keeper of the Privy Purse; Lord Ernest A. C. Bruce, the Vice Chamberlain; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Colonel Wemyss, Equerries in Ordinary. On leaving the Palace her Majesty was greeted with a true English cheer, which she courteously acknowledged.

From the Palace to the Horse Guards there was a continuous line of people, who vehemently cheered. Indeed, the crowd in the Park was so great, that some danger was apprehended lest, in their eagerness to follow her Majesty, the people should break through the Horse Guards into Whitehall and Parliament-street, where thousands had already assembled. By means of barriers, which had been erected at convenient distances from each other, the police were enabled to keep the people back; and no accidents occurred.

Her Majesty's Ministers drove rapidly along the line of route, and those of them who were recognised were loudly cheered. In short every person of distinction who passed received applause, so boundless was the enthusiasm of the people.

At ten minutes past two o'clock her Majesty reached the House, and her arrival was immediately announced by a discharge of cannon. At the Victoria Tower her Majesty was received by the Lord Chamberlain and other high officers of State, a guard of honour consisting of the Grenadier Guards being, with the band of the regiment, drawn up in front of the tower. The National Anthem was then struck up.

After robing, her Majesty was conducted to the House of Lords, which she entered on the right hand of the Throne. The speaker and members of the House of Commons having been summoned, the Lord Chancellor presented the Speech, which her Majesty read, in her usual distinct and expressive manner.

##### THE ROYAL SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have called you together at this unusual period of the year in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged, with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

The hearty and efficient co-operation of the troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a Treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

These treaties will be laid before you.

Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufac-

tures.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Duke of LINDSAY moved, and Lord ASHBURTON (in the absence through indisposition of the Earl of Abingdon) seconded the Address.

The Earl of DERBY commenced a long and animated speech with the declaration that the nation, as one man, sympathises with the Crown and Government. He rejoiced, as the leader of the Conservative party, that the Government seemed at length sensible of the gravity of the contest on which they had entered. He praised with elaborate eloquence the conduct of our troops and of those of our allies. But "Too Late" was the fatal censure he must pass upon every act of the Government. To support this censure, he reviewed the events of the campaign, from the sending out of the Guards to the loss of the Prince. The ignominious activity of our Baltic fleet reminded one of the story of the duel between Sir Richard Strachan and Lord Chatham:—

"Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,  
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan,  
Sir Richard, longed to be at him,  
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

He ascribed these delays and disasters to the policy of waiting on Austria, and suggested such a modification of the terms of the address as would avoid pledging the House to an alliance of which they were still in ignorance. (Cheers.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE made a defence of ministers substantially similar to that made in the lower House.

Earl GRAY, the Duke of ARGYLL, the Earl of HARWICK, and the Earl of CARLISLE having spoken.

The Earl of ABERDEEN made a brief reply. He disagreed with Earl Grey in thinking that the success of the expedition to the Crimea would diminish the chances of peace. Quite the contrary. No engagements had been made with Austria for the defence of her territory. It never entered their minds to take such an undertaking upon themselves.

The Address was unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. H. HERBERT moved and Mr. E. F. L. GOWER seconded the adoption of the address.

Sir J. PAKINGTON was the first speaker on the opposition side. He took no serious exception to the address; and could assure ministers they had to apprehend no obstruction from him or his party. The fault they had to find was, that our forces had not been earlier and more rapidly augmented. He enlarged upon the brilliant services of the army in the Crimea, but hinted that he might yet ask why we had gone to the Crimea at all. The difficulties of that enterprise had been greatly aggravated by the reliance we had placed on Austria—our treaty with whom the House must not be understood to sanction by assenting to the address. (Hear, hear.) In the Baltic, we had only repeated an exploit celebrated in nursery rhyme:—

"The King of France with twice ten thousand men  
Marched up a hill, and then marched back again."

The losses and hardships of the army at Varna and in the Crimea, he attributed to the uncertain and niggard policy of the Government. He demanded explanation on these points, in return for a generous parliamentary and public support. (Cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL did not think the Government had much to explain. He agreed with the last speaker only in his allusion to Austria; but expressed displeasure at the attacks of Kossuth upon that Power, and advised the Home Secretary to see if he could not stop those displays.

Mr. S. HERRBERT replied at great length to the charges of Sir J. Pakington. First, he denied that the campaign had been without plan. They had instructed Lord Raglan to do three things—first, to defend Constantinople; secondly, to defend the Balkan line; and thirdly, to make war on some vital part of Russian territory. It was not till the two former objects were secured that he attempted the third. They did so in the belief that they had sufficient forces at their command—a total of about 50,000 men. The English army at first consisted of four divisions, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Light Divisions, amounting to 22,680. In June, before orders were given to make a descent on the Crimea if circumstances were such as to justify it, a fifth division was formed and placed under the lamented Sir George Cathcart. In June we sent 941 men, in July 4,558 men, and in August 2,082,—in September 1,286 men, in October 2,855, and in November 7,037 were sent. That the army landed without the tents was the act of Lord Raglan, and he did not attach one iota of blame to that proceeding. (Cheers.) As to the commissariat and medical departments, of which so much had been said—he went largely into detail to show that everything was done, which foresight and humanity could suggest, for the comfort of the troops. The hospital at Scutari had been to him a cause of great anxiety, and he did not deny that unfortunate blunders had occurred; but the moment the Government had learnt the truth, a commission was sent out with authority to examine and to revise. As to reinforcements, 20,000 men, English and French had passed the Bosphorus up to the 4th of last month. We had raised something like 40,000 men by free enlistment, and not a man had been sent out till he had been educated in the use of the Minie. After defending the Commander-in-chief from some imputations of mistake, he proceeded to state the supplies for the winter that had

been sent out. Of clothing, they had provided several suits for each man. They had had huts built at Constantinople, in anticipation of those building in this country. The army thus cared for had lost in all very much less than had been stated. Its total loss was 4,132—of whom 1,350 were killed in battle, and 150 had died from wounds. After eloquently eulogising its services, and mentioning its signal losses, he concluded with an allusion to the heartiness of our alliance with France; and by demanding that the noblest army which ever left our shores shall have the means of a perfect triumph. (Great cheering.)

Mr. LAYARD felt it his painful duty once more to raise his voice in warning to the country, and in remonstrance with the ministry.

If the great question of the war could terminate in the fall of Sebastopol, he should be content to leave the House under the impression created by the speech of consummate ability just heard. But he believed that the capture of the great Russian fortress might prove either the first step in a prolonged war, or the prelude to a disgraceful peace. We had sustained great calamities—attributable to the indefinite policy of a cabinet containing friends at once of the Holy Alliance and of the extreme Liberalism. He wished to meet the question as one of policy, but the speech of the Secretary at War compelled him also to enter into detail. He had warned the Government that they would find at home neither the means of conveyance nor healthy encampment. It was from the former cause they could neither relieve Silistria nor land their tents at Eupatoria. From the same cause, the army could not follow up, as Marshal Arnaud wished, the victory of the Alma; the ambulance corps having been necessarily left behind. From the moment we sat down before Sebastopol, every exertion should have been made to render the siege successful. Yet our army had not only an incon siderable siege-train, but ammunition for only six days. That the Russian army in the Crimea was reinforced by a hundred thousand men, was the effect of our impolitic reliance upon Austria, and her unfaithfulness to us. It was not till we were thus ourselves besieged that the Government began to make those exertions which, he was sure, would enable the skill and valour of the allied armies to triumph over even the gigantic strength and inexhaustible resources of Sebastopol. After a short digression to the campaign in the Baltic, and to the affairs of Greece and Persia, Mr. Layard proceeded to remark on the treaty with Austria—which he believed to be mere waste paper, and rather an obstruction than a promotion of peace. (Cheers.) He objected *seriatim* to the understood clauses of that treaty, and demanded that it be laid before the House without an hour's delay. He repeated that it was solely owing to Austria's unfaithfulness that 100,000 men came down upon our camp in one night. (Much cheering.) We had spared Odessa, instead of at least compelling the surrender of its granaries and of its army. (Renewed cheering.) There had besides been no effectual blockade in the Black Sea. Up to this moment, trade had been going on in Russian produce, the only change being that Greek had supplanted British merchants. He warned the government now that if we did not conquer Menschikoff's army as well as capture Sebastopol, Russia would be master of Asia. But not there should we meet her. It was a European question which we had raised, and we could solve it only on a European field—namely, in Poland. (Cheers.) We must, beside, get rid of the false economy, the tardy haste, and the indiscriminate publicity we had hitherto acted upon. (Cheers.) That such errors had not proved fatal, was attributable to the high condition of both services—in the naval branch of which he eulogised Admiral Lyons, Captain Peel, and Capt. Bethune of the merchant service. He warmly contended for the recognition of merit in the ranks of the army, and at the same time severely censured the unnecessary hardships to which both officers and men had been subjected. The country was now going to the opposite extreme, in attempting to pamper them with gifts. Lastly, he would dare to declare that the heads of departments, appointed perhaps because of their services in the Peninsula, were incompetent from physical exhaustion. He solemnly believed that at least a third of all our losses might have been spared; and personally adjured Lord John Russell not to allow a Coalition Ministry further to injure the great interests of the empire. (Loud cheers.)

After few words from Colonel Dunne,

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his surprise that no answer had been made to the speech of Mr. Layard, who was not only a man of genius but master of his subject. After taunting the Government with their taciturnity, he entered upon a review of the campaign, and contended that the Secretary-at-War, in talking for an hour and a-half about tents, nurses, and pots of marmalade, had not vindicated the Ministry. Everything had been too late; and he believed the fur coats would only meet the sun in May. But there was one subject upon which silence was impossible. (Cheers.) The house was told by the speech from the Throne that much was expected from the treaty with Austria, but it was totally impossible for the house to form any opinion upon the matter unless some information was vouchsafed by her Majesty's government. He would not bind the government to every phrase of the Austrian treaty, but the spirit of that alliance ought at once to be communicated to Parliament. Was Austria merely to watch the game and profit by it at the right opportunity, or was it to be a generous alliance like that between England and France? It was not a time to have equivocal allies. If we were to have allies to interfere, to bewilder, to mystify, and to negotiate when prompt action was necessary, he would say for himself no Austrian alliance, no four points, no secret articles, but let France and England together solve this great question, and support and establish the civilization of Europe. (Loud cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL censured the speech of Mr. Disraeli as without a gleam of patriotism. After a few words on subordinate points already touched by his colleagues, he said, he was never satisfied that Austria had pursued that course which was her duty. He thought that Austria, as a great European power, ought to have earlier joined the maritime powers. On the other hand, the danger of war with Russia was greater to Austria. The Emperor of Russia had kept up

a large army under the name of a peace establishment in Poland. The military force of Austria was low, and the road to Vienna was open. Her first step therefore was to increase her force. It was not until July that she informed us that her preparations were nearly ready. She has not even now gone the length of saying that if peace was not made with Russia, she would merely be a belligerent. She had only gone the length of saying that she would on certain events enter into a treaty offensive and defensive. She had likewise agreed that before the end of the year she would determine the steps she would take with respect to Russia. He understood that article to be that if England and France proposed a treaty of peace on four bases, Austria would no longer hesitate, but would form an offensive and defensive alliance. He did not wish to overstate this. It might be said by Austria that it would reduce Russia too much, and she might say this and act upon it; but his belief was that she did concur with us in the bases of peace, and if Russia would not agree she would employ force. It might be said we should have got better terms. That was easy to say, but not so easy to do. It was better to enter into these engagements than to have Austria against us, and that was still more strongly the opinion of the Emperor of the French. His belief was that the conduct of Austria had enabled Russia to detach those forces from the Danube to the Crimea which had lately been used against our army there. The battle of Inkermann had been called a fatal battle. His belief was, that although our losses were heavy, that victory would not be thrown away. (Hear, hear.) The bravery of our troops had so dismayed the Russian troops, that it was as likely to bring the war to an end as anything he could conceive. Such deeds were fruitful of consequences, for they taught other kingdoms, some to dread our armament, and some to covet our friendship. (Loud cheers.) With these views he should move the thanks of the House, on Friday next, to our soldiers, and he should take the same opportunity to move thanks also to our brave allies. (Cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to, and a committee was appointed to draw up the address.

The House rose at 20 minutes past 2.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from General Canrobert:—

"Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 3.

"Rain is falling in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches filled with water, and our siege operations, as well as all our works, remain in a state of suspense. The enemy remains immovable, for the same reason as ourselves. In spite of these trials, the spirit of all is excellent, and we remain firm and ready to resume our operations as soon as ever the weather and the state of the roads will allow us to stir."

The *Moniteur* also publishes a report from General Canrobert to the Minister of War. It is dated November 28. It states that Prince Menschikoff was strengthening his position, but showed no sign of a new attack; that reinforcements to the allies were arriving daily; that provisions were coming in abundantly, and that the men were in excellent spirits; winter clothing for most of the troops had come in. The Turkish Government had promised 6,000 conical tents to replace those blown down by the gale. General Canrobert concludes this, in every respect cheering report, by stating that he places the highest confidence in the men under his command.

A despatch from Admiral Hamelin, also dated November 28, announces that he has landed 55 additional guns, chiefly from the *Henri IV.*, with 500 Marines to serve them. Three thousand French troops landed on the 26th.

News from Sebastopol of the 4th has been published at St. Petersburg. Prince Menschikoff reports that some unimportant sorties had been made from Sebastopol, and that the allies had completed their third parallel; but no signal event had occurred.

Advices from Bucharest of the 11th announce that Omar Pasha, with about 35,000 men embarks this week at Varna for the Crimea. This is authentic.

The continental letters describe great general quietness in business, but state that in almost all quarters there is a tendency to an increase of confidence. This feeling seems attributable not so much to an impression that Russia is likely at present to succumb, as to a belief that the force arrayed against her will be sufficient to crush every effort she may make to spread disturbance throughout Europe, and also to limit effectively her own powers of mischief.

Up to the present time wooden huts have been sent out from England to the Crimea, to house 10,000 men. Many of these are now within a few days' voyage of Balaklava.

The Empress of Russia is reported to be dying, and it is not certain that she was alive when the account was transmitted from St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic despatch from Rome announces that on Sunday last the Pope, officiating at St. Peter's, promulgated the decree which declares that the Immaculate Conception is an article of faith of the church, and that whoever denies it is a heretic. Two hundred bishops were present on the occasion, and, in the words of the announcement, "Rome was intoxicated with joy."

The polling for Abingdon took place yesterday. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus:—Major Reid, 125; Mr. Norris, 117.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1854.  
In consequence of improvement in the value of wheat in all our country markets this week, with still a very limited quantity of foreign wheat and flour fresh in, our trade is this morning rather more lively than of late, and both wheat and flour is held for more money. Other articles without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 2,710 qrs.; Foreign, 1,300 qrs. Barley, English, 7,640 qrs. Oats, English, 1,150 qrs.; Irish, 980 qrs.; Foreign, 2,940 qrs. Flour, English, 1,128 sacks; Foreign, 2,400 sacks, 300 barrels.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

Received on account of Dr. Kitto's widow.

A Teetotaller £2 0 0

"Th. H." We are sorry that we cannot insert his letter. It should have been forwarded to the rev. doctor himself. We sympathise with our correspondent in much that he has written, but submit that the tone of it is too caustic and personal to promote feelings of charity, which are seldom awakened by means of the last.

"S." The lines are very good as in their main object—but inasmuch as they not only assert liberty of speech, but simply the absolute and undoubted truth of principles we hold to be untenable, we think the insertion of them in this journal just at this moment would excite more misapprehension than we should find leisure to remove. On such subjects we prefer to speak our own thoughts in our own language.

"J. G." His epigram borders upon profanity.

W. Griffiths, Jun. The information has been published in the "Reformers" Almanack and Political Year Book."

\*\*\* We regret that, in consequence of the carelessness of our printers, a paragraph of our "Summary" last week was, by mistake, placed at the end of the article headed "The Disastrous Storm."

thrown into the scale against him at length induce the Emperor of Russia to pause and yield.

Before leaving parliamentary matters, a word may be said on the personnel of the House of Commons. It appears that no less than twenty-five new members have just taken their seats, and that seven vacancies are yet to be filled up. Bedford has, during the past week, returned a Tory, although the numbers polled by Mr. Trelawny, evidence a gallant struggle on his behalf. Though defeated, it will not, we predict, be long before the hon. gentlemen, whose parliamentary aptitude and usefulness have already been tested, finds himself within the walls of St. Stephen. The chief use of the elections at Abingdon, Ayr, and Fermanagh, will be to show how much our electoral system is still swayed by overt influences. But with Marylebone it should be otherwise. In the din of a great war that influential and democratic constituency ought not to forget that there are still national questions needing discussion and settlement. Whether the majority of electors fix upon Lord Ebrington or Sir C. Napier, or Mr. Jacob Bell, we trust that parliamentary and ecclesiastical reformers will not neglect so favourable an opportunity of prominently bringing forward those questions which they hold dear. Dissenters ought to have something to say in a borough where their numbers and influence are considerable.

That ecclesiastical subjects will come uppermost, our columns weekly furnish evidence. Mr. Denison's trial threatens to prove another Gorham case; and, as did that, holds out the contingency of a disruption of the State Church. Pious church reformers, unwilling to part with the theory of a national establishment, are still anxious to amend the tottering fabric and have once more organized themselves for the impossible task. A new society for Church reform—which includes in its programme justice to Dissenters—is, we fear, only adding one more to the catalogue of failures. The Bishops of Carlisle and Exeter are doing their work in a more complete manner by their burial-ground bigotry. We would commend the letter of Mr. Carvell Williams on this latter subject, and his suggestion that information relative to the action of the law in the case of new cemeteries should be sent to the Liberation of Religion Society, to the attention of our readers.

Some of the friends of liberal education in South Wales have been holding a conference at Merthyr Tydvil. They are tired of voluntaryism, and have resolved to connect themselves with the British and Foreign School Society and receive their proportion of the Government grant! How far this meeting may be taken as representative of Dissenters in general in the Principality we cannot say. But we have yet to learn why the working classes of Wales cannot make the education of their children a self-supporting matter as is done to a considerable extent in England. The real need of the times is to awaken an adequate conviction of the importance of education. When parents feel that, they will not be at a loss for means to pay for the instruction of their children. It is strange to find the very parties who have triumphantly exhibited the sufficiency of voluntaryism to supply their religious needs, utterly distrusting the same principle in respect to juvenile instruction. We believe it is an undoubted fact that the best day-schools in the country are those in which the education is not eleemosynary, and where the school-fee is the largest. Our Welsh friends are too impatient for those results, which come only from the observance of sound principles and the habit of self-reliance.

Ireland still vindicates its reputation as the land of contradictions and political turmoil. The schism in the ranks of Tenant-right advocates, has been followed by the disruption of what is termed the "national" party. It would seem that the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church now generally discourage clerical agitation—so that even the ultramontane Archbishop Cullen is denounced by the *Nation* as a traitor to the national cause, and Mr. Lucas is on his way to Rome to learn the final decision of the supreme Pontiff. On reaching the Eternal City, he will possibly find the Pope too engrossed with theological exaltation to attend to his complaints—for it appears that his Holiness has, with the assistance of some 200 bishops, just decreed, that the Immaculate Conception is an article of the church, and that whoever denies it is a heretic! "Rome" says the satirical correspondent of the *Univers* "is intoxicated with joy!" though we are not told that the French troops are withdrawn.

Had we space several other topics connected with the war would claim prominent mention. Such are:—The last note of Count Nesselrode on the Four Points—the probability of Prussia becoming a party to the treaty with the Western Powers—the unanimous adoption by the Germanic Confederation of the additional article to the treaty with Austria—the threatening attitude again assumed by the Czar on the Polish frontier—the great preparations making in Russia for the next campaign, and the announcement of the intention of our Government to increase the army by 36,000 men. These points will suggest their own reflections. None of them indicate any approach to a cessation of hostilities, unless the prospect of the whole weight of Germany being

how necessary is the experienced hand of that honest statesman to guide his country through the present crisis. From across the Atlantic we learn that the Mosquito difficulty with the United States has been finally adjusted, and above all—that self-governed and prosperous Canada has sent off nearly all its troops to the mother country, voted £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and by a large majority decided through its Parliament that the Clergy Reserves shall be forthwith secularised and the Seigniorial Tenures abolished.

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MANY circumstances contributed to invest the opening of the present session of Parliament with a peculiar and unwonted interest. The extraordinary time of the year at which it was summoned to meet—the unexpectedness of that summons after a formal prorogation to the 14th—the grave and even perilous condition of our army in the Crimea—the recent conclusion of a treaty of alliance with Austria—public anxiety respecting the issue of the war excited to the highest degree of intensity—and a recent glimmer of expectation that peace may be at no remote distance—gave an air of importance to the sudden assembling of the Legislature to which there is, perhaps, no parallel in modern times. True, it was industriously given out that the sole object of Her Majesty's ministers in this late autumnal session, was merely to pass a bill enabling them to send out militia regiments to garrisons left vacant by regular troops hurried forward to the Crimea—and sedulously was it instilled into the minds of members that their patriotism would be suspected if they ventured upon much discussion. But no one could believe, not even the ministry, we should think, that in presence of the great, and, in many respects, disastrous facts which have so painfully occupied public attention of late, the representatives of the people of this country could consent to remain tongue-tied at the bidding of any administration—and if they were so credulous, yesterday's proceedings will go far to undeceive them.

The House of Commons began to assemble shortly after one o'clock. Soon after that hour members usually reckoned among the friends of the Government slowly dropped in. By half-past one there might be some hundred and fifty of them, a considerable proportion of whom occupied the floor of the House, some chatting in groups, some exchanging greetings with their friends. Mr. Speaker was ushered in, dressed in his state robes, about five minutes after the half-hour, and immediately afterward prayers were read. He then took his seat at the corner of the table, and waited with the House for the summons of her Majesty. For once the Queen was behind her time. It was half-past two before the Usher of the Black Rod was announced, and with successive bows of profound ceremony advanced to the table. Her Majesty's command that the Commons should attend her in the House of Peers having been delivered, and the Usher of the Black Rod, with three more obeisances, having retired, the Speaker rose and, at a rapid pace, set out upon his passage through the corridors, lobbies and halls which separate the two chambers. He was followed first by the members of the Government at that time present, then by those members whose names the clerk of the House read out from a list arranged by ballot, and, lastly, by the general body of members. The first half of the distance was performed in tolerably decent order—but after this, those who were behind pressed so hardly upon those who preceded them, that at one time it seemed not unlikely that the surge would overwhelm Mr. Speaker himself, and drive him into the presence of his Sovereign with unseemly haste. The space set apart at the bar of the House of Peers for the accommodation (!) of the Commons was filled in a few moments—packed with the people's representatives as closely as herrings are packed at Yarmouth for the London market.

The *coup d'œil* presented by the House of Lords was extremely brilliant. The Queen in her regal robes sitting on the throne—the great officers of state ranged about her—the peers in scarlet and ermine occupying the front benches, all the benches behind them being filled with ladies in rich costumes of every variety of colour—and the ladies in the side galleries equally dazzling in beauty and dress—constituted, in harmony with the gorgeousness of the apartments, as glittering a scene as the eye of man can witness. Immediately upon the entrance of the Commons, and before the bustle which it caused had well subsided, the Queen, still seated, commenced reading the speech framed for her by her ministers. Her clear musical voice appeared to reach every part of the building, and she read with emphasis her first war speech. This done, she delivered it to the Chancellor, who received it kneeling, rose up, and gracefully fell into procession and retired.

The House of Commons re-assembled at a quarter before four o'clock, when the new mem-

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

## SUMMARY.

It has been justly remarked that the Royal Speech yesterday, both in its facts and phraseology, carries us back to the war at the beginning of the present century. But here the resemblance ends. The enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty on her passage to and from the Houses of Parliament, the magnitude of the events discussed last night, and the character and conduct of the war in which we are embarked, are essentially different. In both Houses the discussion was long and animated, although of course yielding no practical result. The able and lengthened criticism of the Earl of Derby and Earl Grey in the Upper House was replied to with considerable effect, if not entire success, by the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Argyll. It was stated that the reduction of Sebastopol was determined on immediately after the siege of Siliestrina had been raised, but that the immense preparations required made the subsequent delay unavoidable. In their ignorance of the power of Russia in the Crimea, our Government were on the same footing as that of France. Lord Aberdeen emphatically repudiated on behalf of Ministers the remotest idea of guaranteeing the possessions of Austria in Italy and Hungary. Such a step was declared to be impossible. The animated debate in the Lords was brought to a close by the unanimous adoption of the address. In the Commons, Lord John Russell gave notice that he should on Friday move a vote of thanks not only to our own forces in the Crimea, but to those of our ally, the Emperor of the French.

From Sebastopol itself, there is nothing very striking. Up to the 3rd inst. the weather had retarded further operations on either side. The rain fell in torrents, the trenches were filled with water, and the inconvenience and suffering endured by the Allies were shared in, probably to a greater extent, by the Russians. Reinforcements, however, continued to arrive: some 15,000 French, and 4,000 English, had already reached the camp, and our troops were doing their best, prior to the arrival of the wooden huts, to shelter themselves from the severity of the weather. Meanwhile their spirit and fortitude were excellent.

Had we space several other topics connected with the war would claim prominent mention. Such are:—The last note of Count Nesselrode on the Four Points—the probability of Prussia becoming a party to the treaty with the Western Powers—the unanimous adoption by the Germanic Confederation of the additional article to the treaty with Austria—the threatening attitude again assumed by the Czar on the Polish frontier—the great preparations making in Russia for the next campaign, and the announcement of the intention of our Government to increase the army by 36,000 men. These points will suggest their own reflections. None of them indicate any approach to a cessation of hostilities, unless the prospect of the whole weight of Germany being

one or two topics of foreign and colonial interest must be strung together in a single paragraph. Sweden—a professedly Protestant state, has been vying with the Pope in enacting fresh penalties for administrating the Lord's Supper by persons unauthorized to the government. Piedmont maintains her position as a constitutional state; while the temporary retirement of Espartero from the helm of affairs in Madrid has provoked so unanimous a burst of regret, not to say consternation, as to show

bers were sworn, several notices were given, and writs for vacant seats were moved. By half-past four the House was well filled, later in the evening it was crowded in every part. The Speaker, rising in his place, informed the House, that he had been summoned by her Majesty to hear her Majesty's gracious speech, "of which, for greater accuracy," said he, "I have obtained a copy." He read it through. Then rose Mr. Herbert, dressed in regimentals as a Lord-Lieutenant, to move the echoing address. His speech, which should have been a rapid comment on the topics before him, was lengthened out into a minute and uninteresting exposition, delivered with much nervous hesitancy, and protracted to an unreasonable length. The seconder, the Hon. Leveson Gower, brother to Lord Granville, performed his task much more pleasantly. His speech was neat and brief—a string of nice touches full of kindly feeling. Sir John Pakington led the opposition. He recognised the importance of the crisis, and the obligation it laid upon all to discard party feeling and factious proceedings. He eulogised the army and navy, and pronounced a warm panegyric on the conduct of our allies. The blunders of the Administration in the conduct of the war he criticised, but in no captious spirit, and he received the announcement of the Austrian alliance with no little suspicion and dislike. But he offered Ministers, on the part of the Conservatives, all the support they might demand for the purpose of carrying on the war with vigour. He was replied to by Mr. Sidney Herbert, at great length—ineffectively and with some awkwardness at first, but towards the close of his speech with great effect. The Secretary-at-War explained, apologised for, or denied, most of those seeming negligencies, in the equipment, reinforcement, feeding, clothing, and medical superintendence of our troops in the Crimea which have been so severely commented upon by the public press, and that he did so satisfactorily to a large portion of the House was apparent from the hearty and reiterated cheers which were given him on resuming his seat. Mr. Layard instantly rose, and opened a tolerably full budget against Ministers, severely censuring them for conducting a great war without definite objects. He overshot his own intention. He left us to the alternative of a hollow and disgraceful peace with Russia, or a protracted and exhausting struggle which must tax our energies and patience beyond endurance. And the general tenor of his observations seemed to us to be tinged with a bitter spirit of partizanship, which deprived his counsels of that weight that his great knowledge would have otherwise lent to them.

It seemed likely that Mr. Layard's speech would conclude the debate. A pause ensued—no member rose—Lord John whispered something to the Speaker, and he suddenly left the chair for his tea. On his return, silence still seemed to be the order of the day. He therefore read the address through, and was just about to put the question, when Col. Dunne, much to the vexation of many who were pleasing themselves with the expectation of being home before midnight, felt it his duty to deliver himself of a string of remarks, the object of which was hostile, but the force of which could not be perceived. Another pause—another attempt of the Speaker to put the question—and, at last, Mr. Disraeli starts up. Clever, as he always is—rasping—wearisome—hollow—violent—he kept the House nearly two hours with an oration pronounced in his worst style, and which had in it no practical meaning, but abuse of the Coalition government. To this Lord John, of course, was compelled to reply—but at so late an hour as to compel us to refer to our postscript for information as to his speech. We heartily wish the ministry and the opposition would come to some honourable understanding as to the hour at which their respective leaders are to address the House. As it is, they lay in wait for one another, each striving to have the last word, and about midnight commence a duel which is protracted far into the morning. Anxious to write this sketch for our readers, we were obliged to leave Lord John in the opening of his reply, and it was then close upon two o'clock, a.m.

#### THE WAR AND THE SESSION.

THE Speech which Queen Victoria yesterday delivered, in opening another session of Parliament, has a character happily unusual. It is an appeal from the Throne to the People—an appeal to loyalty and patriotism, for the means of prosecuting a struggle which, according to constitutional doctrine, the Sovereign alone can initiate, conduct, and conclude; the nation only approve or disapprove, support or refuse to support.

The ardent response which this appeal is sure to meet,—the enthusiastic identification of loyalty with patriotism, and of both with war, which is said to have been evinced by the spectators of Her Majesty's progress to the Houses of Parliament,—may seem to render very inopportune the first reflection suggested to our minds by the unusual

tone of the royal address. Nevertheless, it is a reflection which we deem alike natural, just, and timely. It is, that such an appeal should be addressed only to the representatives of the entire people. Less than twelve months ago, Parliament was advised by the Sovereign to "amend the laws relating to the representation of the people." In the Ministerial statements that followed, it was admitted that great and urgent were the alterations necessary to put the House of Commons in harmony with the claims of population and intelligence over prescription and influence. In the course of the session, there were afforded weighty additional reasons for acting upon this counsel and confession. Half a dozen constituencies barely escaped disfranchisement,—and new taxes were laid upon the unenfranchised. Nevertheless, nothing was done in the way of representative reform. And now, in the heat of a struggle which may entail prolonged as well as universal exertions, the appeal of the Sovereign is addressed, as before, to a Parliament which represents, in any strict sense, not a-fifth of the manhood of the country.

There is a sharp and practical significance given to this fact, by those paragraphs of the Speech which relate to the conclusion of treaties. It is no doubt a part of the royal prerogative to form alliances, no less than to make war,—but while the latter is reduced to a mere act of the executive by the necessity of submitting to Parliament the grounds of war before asking supplies for its maintenance, the former seems to be exercised in almost entire irresponsibility. "These treaties will be laid before you"—her Majesty is pleased to say. But why not before? Is Parliament only a chamber of diplomatic records—a court for the registration only of international contracts, while it has over all other governmental acts a power of revision and rejection? Parliament may, it is true, censure the Ministry who advised the conclusion of any treaty,—or may withhold the means of carrying it into effect;—but the one process is so complicated with various interests, the other so likely to be too late or go too far, that virtually what is done thus is done for ever. With very different feelings Parliament,—still more the country,—may hear the announcements made yesterday by the Queen. A treaty with America can mean nothing but the tightening of international bonds natural and close as those of kinship and heart-likeness—the amicable settlement of a difficulty—the prevention of a misunderstanding fermenting into ill-feeling—in short, a treaty of *amity and intercourse*. But the treaty with Austria is one of *alliance and hostility*—a covenant for political purposes, with a power profoundly averse from English sentiment—a compact to which prudential considerations may possibly bend the national will, but hearty assent to which can only be gained when the national heart is debased by fear, or other form of selfishness. Nevertheless, the two events are announced in the same breath, and the exact conditions of both the Parliament and people of this country, proud of its intelligent self-government, will learn together.

Discussion on the policy which triumphs in our attainment of this Austrian alliance,—criticism on the departments responsible for the conduct of the war, and possibly on the commanders entrusted with its operations,—debates, and perhaps frequent divisions, on the financial measures by which an enormous war expenditure is to be maintained, with the personal encounters which are sure to arise from the rivalry of talent, even when party is most quiescent,—will leave but little time for the prosecution of "other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare." What are the topics thus rescued by Her Majesty's commendation from apprehended neglect, we do not profess to know, and deem it useless to conjecture. The severest stress of war will not altogether suppress the efforts of independent members to gain something for their principles or their pet projects. It may even be intended, by the Opposition, to make use of honest conviction, speaking from this side of the House or from that, for the purposes of party ambition. Upon the men thus factious or personally unscrupulous must rest the blame—whatever blame there may be—of any interruption to the great business of the session that may so arise: not upon those whose disinterestedness has been attested by years of fidelity. But it will be for the Government also to remember that the rule of life they have profited by, year after year—the rule of living on the sufferance of friends and the feebleness of foes,—will not serve them in the second year of a great war. The invocation of a spirit of unanimity and public devotion which they have put into the mouth of the sovereign is a very appropriate peroration to a very pretty speech. But they must not think to find that the determination of Parliament and people, of all parties and of all classes, vigorously to prosecute the war or earnestly to attempt peace, will avail to screen from rebuke, or even overthrow, a foreign policy of alternate claptrap and finesse, or a domestic policy of trifling, indecision, and barrenness.

#### THE BEGINNING OF WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.

DESPATCHES and letters from the camp and fleet fill up the picture of appalling desolation outlined by briefer communications. The hurricane that on the 14th of last month,—nine days after the costly victory of Inkermann,—dashed in pieces some fifty transport vessels, French and English, destroyed several men-of-war, and damaged many more,—knocking them together as they lay crowded in the roadstead, or entangling them as they made for the open sea,—also swept over the camp-field with bewildering, destructive fury. Not only the bell-shaped tents of the privates, but the marques of the officers and the hospital staff, after being soaked with rain, were torn up, unless literally walled-in with stones, the poles—snapped like walking-canes,—the pins dragged out of the rotten earth,—and all articles of camp furniture, even to iron-bedsteads, sent whirling about like leaves. Alarm and discomfort were not the worst effects of this rude awaking. Half-a-dozen men of the Light Division alone perished in the cold. The sick, deprived of shelter, unable of themselves to seek it, and hastily conveyed to such rough quarters as the stable, were in many cases removed again to the graveyard. And the number of the ailing so rapidly increased from cold, hunger, and terror, that the ships in the harbour could not contain all who were sent down to them. Death seemed to ride that day on the wings of the storm, as he had ridden day after day on the flash of the rifle and the cannon.

And although such remarkable incidents as the fall of a grove of ancient trees witnessed, with the native inhabitants, to the extreme infrequency of such violent tempests,—it was but too evident that winter had set in; and that its severity could not be too much apprehended. Heavy rain had preceded, and snow followed, this mighty storm of wind. The hills assumed in a few hours their winter dress, and the plain between Balaklava and the camp, as well as the slopes between the camp and the heights around Sebastopol, became a bog. The state of low-lying lands in England when "the waters are out" is said to present but a faint parallel to the condition of this rocky table-land. Ten feet of soil upon a bed of impervious stone is quickly converted into "sludge." As the rock below will not suck up the water, it must wait for the evaporating heat of the sun. Meanwhile, the necessary movements of the troops in camp, and the transference of stores from Balaklava, open innumerable holes and ruts, down which the water may disappear, but only to saturate the entire depth of earth, destroying every semblance of a road, and loosening every tent-pole or pin to its very roots. Such is the gloomy picture, sketched by a hundred graphic pens, of the field to which we have sent for winter quarters the army whose Chobham equipment we all deemed elegant even to daintiness.

But from the certain hardships and infinite perils of a winter thus preluded, we see no signs of shrinking. The appalling disasters of the fleet brought out an exhibition of bravery, skill, and devotedness, as well as of mechanical power, that makes the heart glow as we read. The screw-steamer seem all to have aimed at getting into the storm, proudly confident of their ability to ride it out,—and those which failed, seem to have done so only through getting entangled with the wreck of their feeble fellows. The crews of the transport ships did their duty, and met their fate, bravely as any of the brave men who were more strictly speaking in "the service of the country." On shore, the work of the siege was interrupted as little as possible. The ruined camp was quickly repaired—precautions taken against fresh danger—the sick tenderly cared for—the stores thrown up from the broken ships, dragged up the rocks and over the morass—and the momentary shrinking of some new-comers from service in the trenches or on picket, shamed by their veteran comrades. The only impatience expressed was for the hour of assault. For an army thus eminent in all soldierly qualities, a Government cannot show itself too solicitous; and therefore only praises attend the announcement that winter lodgings, food, fuel, and clothing, with improved weapons and abundant ammunition, are really en route for the Crimea,—and even a supplementary army charged to do for the plains of Balaklava what has been done for Chatfield Moss. And the country continues to anticipate the exertions of Government. A fund for supplying the army with winter comforts such as never before had an army thousands of miles from home, is in its fifth thousand; besides private gifts, forwarded carriage free. It was with unspeakable solicitude we first heard of a winter campaign in the Crimea,—but with these proofs of the fortitude with which disaster can be endured, and the heartiness with which aid will be rendered, we may indulge a hope that the end of that winter will be better than the beginning.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commenced the season on Friday last by the performance of Handel's *Deborah*. This great musical institution, as is known to most of our readers, has for many years taken the lead in the production of the great works of the best composers at Exeter Hall, on a scale of unequalled grandeur and completeness. With a body of performers, vocal and instrumental, amounting to some 700, most of whom are amateurs, under the efficient direction of Mr. Costa, this society has been able to do full justice to the sacred compositions of Handel, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Haydn, and other great masters. On Friday last, Exeter Hall was crowded to hear the opening oratorio. It may be presumed that Handel's *Deborah* was chosen to harmonize with the warlike sentiments of the hour. Indeed it is adapted to satisfy the most bellicose propensities. The libretto is below mediocrity,—sometimes mere "sound and fury," and quite unworthy of being wedded to such music—The airs are, with one or two exceptions, wanting in melody; but the choruses are scarcely surpassed in grandeur and variety, by any of Handel's oratorios. They reveal the hand of the great master.<sup>1</sup> The opening chorus "Immortal Lord" is almost equal to any in the *Messiah*; while "See the Proud Chief," and "O Baal, Monarch of the Skies" (the last an invocation of the Canaanite priests), exhibit Handel's massive power and picturesque combinations. They were executed with the utmost precision and effectiveness under the baton of Mr. Costa. The principal solo parts were well sustained by Madame Clara Novello (who, as Deborah, exerted her great powers to the utmost); Miss Dolby (some of whose songs, originally intended for a tenor, were of an absurdly sanguinary character, but who, nevertheless, won the plaudits of the audience by her correct and artistic taste); Miss Huddart, and Herr Formes. The latter sang with more than his former vigour, and was encored in "Tears such as tender fathers shed,"—the most popular song in the oratorio. Altogether the performance passed off with great *éclat*, and at its close the feelings of the audience found vent in hearty cheering. The efficient conductor, as usual, came in for a large share of applause. The society has commenced its season auspiciously; and will, we trust, continue to fulfil its high mission of developing professional talent, and educating and reforming the popular taste by the performance of the *chef-d'œuvre*s of the great masters in music.

The usual Christmas performances of Handel's *Messiah*, under the auspices of this society, will take place on Friday next, with an unusual strong cast. The solo parts will be taken by Madame Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, and Herr Formes. Nor is this the only performance for the season of this favourite oratorio. The *Messiah* is announced for performance at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday next, under the able conduct of Mr. Hullah and his well-trained Upper Schools. In this case Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves and Miss Dolby take part in the solos. In either case the lovers of sacred music may expect an unusually finished performance. The *Messiah* is also announced for performance to-morrow (Thursday) week, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction.

The first of a series of concerts on an extended scale, and intended as a Christmas treat for the *habitués*, came off on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace; and judging from the comparatively numerous attendance, the experiment seems likely to meet with a reasonable amount of success. In addition to the ordinary band of the palace, all the military bands available in the metropolis were called into requisition, first playing separately in different parts of the palace, and finally forming one monster orchestra in the transept, under the baton of Mr. Schallehn. There were present the 1st Life Guards band, the Grenadiers, Fusiliers, and the Royal Artillery. Finally, there was the Crystal Palace band under the direction of Mr. Schallehn, and very much improved by the introduction of several reed instruments, which have recently been substituted for some portion of the hitherto universal brass. The performance included selections from the works of Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Strauss, Rossini, Auber, Weber, Himmel, &c. A new effect was attempted in the introduction of a vocal chorus, but the strength of voices was by no means sufficient for the purposes of a satisfactory experiment. Taken altogether, and making allowance for the radical defects of the palace as a concert room, the effect of the combined bands was very fine, and did credit to Mr. Schallehn's abilities as a conductor. The audience were played out with the National Anthem, and "Partant pour La Syrie," both of which elicited loud demonstrations of approval. In addition to the musical attractions, the company were much amused with the huge Christmas tree, which, with the permission of the directors, has been erected under the great transept. The charge for admission was one shilling and sixpence instead of five shillings, the ordinary Saturday price. The numbers present were, by season tickets, 1,969; by admission at the doors, 1,778; total, 3,737.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

There has been a ministerial crisis at Madrid. On the 2nd M. Sanches Silva having proposed to-day in the Congress the suppression of the octroi duties, M. Collado, the Minister of Finance, demanded that the proposition should be referred to the Budget Commission, and not to a special commission. M. Collado's demand was rejected by 138 to 60 votes. Thereupon Ministers withdrew and collectively gave in their resignations. The event created great consternation. The Queen was much surprised and concerned, and begged Espartero to withdraw his resignation which he declined to do. He advised the Queen to send for M. San Miguel, Madoz, and Olosaga, who had voted with the majority, and to intrust to them the task of forming a Cabinet. All the parliamentary chiefs and the ambassadors of England and France repaired to Espartero to beg him to withdraw his resignation, but he refused. The deputies also assembled, and named a deputation of seven members, to make a new attempt to shake his resolution, and it appears the assembly determined that there should be presented to the Cortes on the 3d a resolution declaring that it had not been the intention of the Cortes to pass a vote of censure upon the Government, or to prejudge in any respect the question upon which the discussion turned. In the evening General Espartero received the commission nominated by the ministerial deputies to declare their confidence in him, but he said that he was determined to resign. They, however, pressed him not to do so, and he eventually promised to discuss the matter with his colleagues. After dinner a meeting of the Cabinet was held, and at eleven o'clock in the evening the General went with all his colleagues to the Palace. The Queen immediately received all the ministers, and they remained in deliberation with her till one o'clock. It was at last decided that the Cabinet should wait to see what the acts of the Cortes would be. The next day, the Cortes declared, by the majority of 148 against 42 votes, that the ministers had their full confidence, and that their previous vote had not been intended to suggest the contrary. The Espartero Government, therefore, remains in office.

I could name more than one proud and ambitious political man (writes the *Times* correspondent while the ministerial crisis was unsolved), deeming himself in his heart of hearts far superior to Espartero, and who beyond any doubt has, within the last month, intrigued against him, who went last night or this morning to entreat and conjure him to remain in office, declaring that without him it is impossible to get on. I do not mean to say that these same men do not indulge a hope of supplanting him by and by, but at present they dare not shut their eyes to his prestige, or to the mischief and troubles that would almost inevitably ensue were he to execute the threat he has more than once uttered since his last arrival in Madrid, when harassed and hampered by faction and intrigue, of returning to his happy retreat at Logrono.

Senor Madoz has been elected President of the Cortes, and Senor Infante Vice-President. The vote in favour of the throne of Isabella was not carried without a smart debate, in which the dissentients were led by Senor Orense, and the Marquis of Albaida. There was much free speaking. Orense said that since July the Queen had been "a thing" occupying the Palace, but not exercising the functions of a sovereign. The vote was ill-timed; it would place the Cortes in a false position; and by implying that the throne for four months had been provisional, it gave a deathblow to the monarchy. O'Donnell retorted, that the cry he and his men uttered when they charged at Vicalvaro was "Hurrah for Liberty! long live the Queen!"—that was the cry of the real revolution. Senor Madoz, not the President, said, "For my part, Senors, I will vote for Monarchy; for Isabella Segunda—ever!" But he only found 21 to vote with him.

## ITALY.

The Piedmontese Parliament reassembled on the 28th November, after the recess. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Justice introduced bill for the suppression of convents and other religious establishments, and measures for bettering the condition of the poorer classes of parish-priests. In the course of the sitting, replying to an opposition deputy, the Minister of Finance observed that the fact of an abundant harvest being followed by a rise in the price of corn, proved that in the best years the production of the country was not equal to its consumption. The average yearly importation ranged between 1,000,000 and 600,000 hectolitres. The harvest of the year had been above the average; and a very abundant supply has been obtained from the Black Sea. He thought that the free exportation of wheat ought not to be stopped.

In the sitting on the 2nd, M. Brofferio demanded an explanation of the policy of the Government. A French regiment was to pass through Piedmont, it was said; M. de Persigny was to come to Turin shortly; but it would be painful to see Piedmont dragged into an alliance with England and France, joined by Austria. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said, with regard to Austria, that the policy of the Government consisted in showing coldness towards that state until due reparation had been given. The "sympathies" of Piedmont, it was well known, lay with the Western Powers; but to sympathize, and to contract an alliance, were different things. Were an alliance ever to be contemplated, the Government would consult the Chambers. The passage of the French cavalry was to take place on account of the difficulty of conveying it by sea, and he could not see how Piedmont could compromise her neutrality by such a step. He knew nothing of M. de Persigny's contemplated journey.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday says:—"Several foreign journals have announced that the government of the

Emperor had decided to recall the corps of occupation which it maintains in the States of the Holy See. This assertion is not exact. The Pontifical Government proceeds successfully with the reorganisation of its army, and, in order to give place to Roman troops, a gradual diminution of our force may possibly take place. At the same time our soldiers will not abandon the garrisons of Rome and Civita Vecchia until the government of the Emperor and that of the Holy See agree in thinking that their withdrawal may take place without risk to public tranquillity."

Count Cavour, Minister of Finances in the Piedmontese Parliament, made a very effective free trade speech, in the chamber a few days ago, in reply to M. Valerio, who wanted the government to interfere with the corn-trade in order to keep down prices. Count Cavour, after noticing that Piedmont is compelled to import 1,000,000 hectolitres per annum to supply her ordinary deficiency, said the cabinet regretted the dearth, following as it did upon a good harvest, but the only remedy was to let speculators and all others know that the government meant to give the corn trade fair play. The country would then be well supplied with grain. The parliament had declared in favour of free trade, and the cabinet would maintain it.

## AMERICA.

According to the *Herald*, the tone of the President's message will be rather quiet.

It is rumoured that a naval demonstration will be made in the Dutch East Indies, should Holland persist in refusing Captain Gibson's claim. The British consul at Honolulu has protested against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his letter to the Legislature, suggests a modification of the laws relating to free persons of colour arriving at southern seaports.

A highly important decision had been made in the United States' Circuit Court, at Chicago, in the case of "Joseph B. Mitchell, free negro, plaintiff, v. Charles H. Lamar, defendant." The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States' Circuit Court. This plea was sustained by the Court. We also learn that Judge Maclean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.

An important discovery in the far west is announced. It is asserted that in the north of Texas, towards Arkansas, as well as in the State of New Mexico and the adjacent Indian territory, gum has been found in inexhaustible quantities, and of a character scarcely, if at all, inferior to that imported from the East. It is gathered from the mesquite tree—a kind of acacia, abundant in that section of the country, especially in elevated and dry localities, and exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of the trunk and branches, soon hardening and becoming nearly colourless by exposure.

The third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, on the 23rd ult. The minority consisted of high-church Tories and extreme reformers. The Feudal Tenure Abolition Bill had been read a third time. The Inspector-General's resolutions were adopted without important change, except as regards sugar.

The French fleet and a larger part of the British fleet were in the harbour of San Francisco, repairing their damages and enjoying the hospitalities of the place. The Russian ship Sitka, the prize taken by Her Majesty's frigate President, off Petropavlovski, had arrived at San Francisco in charge of an officer.

The President of the Republic of Mexico, to show his goodwill and esteem for the Emperor Napoleon, has pronounced a complete amnesty in favour of the French adventurers compromised and taken prisoners at Guaymas. They will be given up to the French chargé d'affaires.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Saxon Chambers have just reintroduced flogging in gaols, and extended it to the female sex.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has gone to Brussels, where, it is said, he intends to reside with his family.

On the 18th ult. the Military Commission at Modena condemned a man to six years' hard labour for being found in possession of a pistol.

The *Friend of India* announces that Lord Dalhousie has consented to retain his post as Governor-General for another year.

Another bridge is to be built across the Seine, to be called the Pont d'Alma. It will span the river upon three arches, and will be completed on the 1st of May, 1855, at a cost of 1,700,000 francs.

The Danish official journal states, that the King has dismissed his Ministers, for reasons connected with the recent address of the Diet. MM. Half and Andrea are expected to enter the new Cabinet.

The Swedish Diet, under Government influence, has passed another intolerant law, enacting a fine of 100 dollars banco against any person administering the Lord's-supper who is not an ordained priest, and of 16 dollars 32 shillings against all who receive the same.

The Charlotte troop-ship, with the 27th Regiment on board, has been wrecked during a gale in Algoa Bay, the Cape. The crew, which consisted of 24, only Captain Affleck, his son, the first mate, ship's butcher, cook, steward, and two others were saved. The total drowned is thus stated:—Rank and file, 62; women, 11; children, 26; crew, 18. Total, 117.

On Friday morning Madame Clesigner, the wife of the celebrated sculptor, and the daughter of Madame George Sand, who was brought up by her mother as a deist, and taught to deny all revelation, publicly abjured the principles in which she was educated, and was received into the bosom of Catholicism by communicating ("sa première communion") in the church of the Sacré Coeur.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## MARYLEBONE.

On Thursday evening a crowded meeting of electors of the borough was held at the Victoria Tavern, Mornington-road, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the political principles of Mr. Bell. Mr. Churchwarden Farrer was unanimously called to the chair, and remarked that from all that could be ascertained, the borough had now four candidates before it, viz., Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, who was too old for Parliamentary labours; Sir Charles Napier, who would be better exercising his prowess in the Baltic; Lord Ebrington, who came before them under false colours; and, lastly, the gentleman whom he now introduced to the meeting, Mr. Jacob Bell. Mr. Bell, on presenting himself to the meeting, was received with general applause. He said, he knew that there were parties going about endeavouring to pervert the circumstances of his connection with a borough which was well known. (Laughter.) He could show that with respect to that he was more sinned against than sinning. Mr. Bell then entered at great length into an exposition of his political opinions. He had frequently shewn his support to local self-government, when the Poor Law Board or the Board of Health, as it formerly existed, assailed them, in his position as guardian. (Hear.) With reference to the war, being engaged in it, he would push it on in conjunction with their allies, with the greatest vigour, in the hope of an honourable and permanent peace, but he would more especially devote his attention to their local interests. He was the friend of civil and religious liberty, and thought no man ought to be excluded from the enjoyment of civil or political rights on the account of his religious opinions. (Cheers.) He was for protection of the ballot and reform in the mode of parliamentary election, and for the education of the people in every possible way. Mr. Bell resumed his seat amidst unanimous applause, and having answered several questions; Mr. Thomas Ross expressed his conviction that Mr. Bell's principles were those which were more likely than any other candidate to unite the Liberal party of the borough in his support, and he moved a resolution accordingly. Mr. W. D. Cooper seconded, and it was carried unanimously, amidst general applause. On the motion of Mr. Rowley, seconded by Mr. Pallett, a committee was appointed, with Mr. Churchwarden Farrer as its chairman, to carry out the election of Mr. Bell.

On the same evening a meeting of electors favourable to the return of Viscount Ebrington took place at the Moreton Arms Tavern, Kentish-town, F. T. Streetem, Esq., barrister-at-law, in the chair. The Chairman read a copy of the address issued by the noble viscount, and said that Lord Ebrington was now fairly before the electors, and, from the antecedents of the noble lord, he (the chairman) had no doubt that he was in a fair way to become their representative. Mr. Hooper said that the address of the noble lord was in accordance with his antecedents, manly, open, and straightforward, and concluded by moving a resolution pledging the meeting to support Lord Ebrington to the best of their power. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ewart, and carried amidst loud applause. The meeting then separated.

On Friday, Mr. Jacob Bell addressed a crowded meeting of electors, assembled in the theatre of the Marylebone Literary Institution. Mr. Bell, in the course of his address, pledged himself to do his utmost to obtain the repeal of that unjust measure passed last session which prevented the public from procuring necessary refreshment on a Sunday. If elected, he would not, under any circumstances, accept a place under Government. A resolution, approving Mr. Bell as a candidate, was carried, with only five or six dissentients.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Jacob Bell attended two meetings of electors; the first at six o'clock, at the Running Horse Tavern, in the Harrow-road, Paddington; and the second at the Assembly House, Kentish-town, both of which were crowded. Resolutions were in both cases carried in his favour. At one of these meetings he characterized Lord Ebrington as the nominee of the Tory party, and further expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Lord Dudley Stuart, that the peace of Europe could scarcely be expected to be obtained without securing the restoration of the nationality of Poland. (Tremendous applause.)

On the same evening, Lord Ebrington addressed a meeting of electors, at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, Sir John Easthope presiding. The noble lord dwelt on the importance of bending all the energies of the nation to the war, as a great contest for European freedom, and said that with that view he was ready to postpone the question of organic reform. A resolution in his favour was carried with four dissentients.

On Monday evening a large mixed meeting of the supporters of the several candidates who aspire to the honour of representing Marylebone in Parliament was held at the Vestry-hall of St. Pancras. Lord Ebrington and Mr. Jacob Bell attended and addressed the meeting. Professor Key also presented himself on behalf of Sir C. Napier, who he said he had fully expected would have been in England before this, but a message had been received that the Government, from some unexplained cause, had refused him permission to leave the fleet unless he resigned the command, which he declined to do. Upon a show of hands Mr. Bell had two-thirds of the suffrages, Sir Charles Napier about thirty, and Lord Ebrington the rest.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, after having formally come forward as a candidate for Marylebone, has retired in consequence of failing health.

On Monday, at Abingdon, Major Reed and Mr. Norris, of Sutton Courtney, were nominated candidates for the honour of representing the borough in Parlia-

ment. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Norris, on which his opponent demanded a poll. It is expected that the Major will get in, because he has interested himself about a local railway!

It is now definitively announced in the recognised organs of the Conservative party in East Gloucestershire, that Robert Staynor Holford, Esq., of Weston Birt, near Tetbury, and of Regent's-park, London, is to be their candidate for the parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Sir Michael Hicks Beach. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley has also addressed the electors, promising to go to the poll, on the supposition that the electors wish to return "a representative who will be firm to Lord Derby, or any other minister whose measures will mete to every class in Her Majesty's dominions a fair share of those blessings, which are not blessings unless shared in universally."

It has been resolved to bring forward Sir James Ferguson, of Kilkerran, Baronet, lieutenant and captain in the Grenadier Guards, as a candidate for the representation of the county of Ayrshire, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Blair. His address has been published, written while on duty with an outlying picket in front of Sebastopol.

The representation of Fermanagh, vacant by the demise of Sir Arthur Brooke, is likely to fall quietly into the hands of Lord Henry Loftus, brother of Lord Ely.

The address of Mr. Stephen De Vere to the electors of the county of Limerick has been issued. He declares himself a sincere advocate of free trade and tenant-right, and promises to secure "to our noble soldiers and sailors all those religious consolations which they so greatly need." A third person has come forward for the representation of the county of Limerick in the person of Mr. W. H. Barrington, who, in his address to the electors, promises that he will "give all the assistance in his power to enable the Government to carry on with vigour the war which our armies are now so bravely fighting in the cause of civilisation," and that he will "endeavour to uphold the institutions of our country, and while as a Protestant he will support the Church of which he is a member, he will at the same time oppose any measure tending to cripple the perfect religious freedom of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen."

The Bedford election has resulted in the return of Captain Stuart. The polling on Wednesday morning was carried on with very great spirit, and at the end of the first hour there was a majority for Mr. Trelawny, but the next hour's return showed a majority against him. At the close of the poll the numbers were declared as follows:—

Captain Stuart	:	:	:	422
Mr. J. S. Trelawny	:	:	:	331
Majority	:	:	:	91

## NEW MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No fewer than twenty-five new members will take their seats in the House of Commons on the opening of the forthcoming session. The following gentlemen have been elected during the recess:—Canterbury, Mr. C. M. Lushington (Moderate Conservative) and Sir William Somerville, Bart. (Liberal); Cambridge, Mr. Shafte Adair (Liberal) and Mr. Mowat (Liberal); Maldon, Mr. G. W. M. Peacocke (Conservative) and Mr. J. A. Bramley Moore (Conservative); Barnstaple, Mr. Guinness (Conservative) and Mr. Laurie (Conservative); Hull, Mr. Watson, Q.C. (Liberal) and Mr. W. D. Seymour (Liberal). Mr. John Henry Gurney (Liberal) will take the seat for King's Lynn, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Jocelyn; Viscount Duncan (Liberal) the seat for Forfarshire, vacant by the death of Colonel Maude; Mr. Acton (Liberal) that for Wigan, vacant by the death of Mr. R. A. Thicknesse; Lord Dunbaron (Conservative) that for Frome, vacant by the death of Colonel Boyle; Mr. Sorjeant O'Brien (Liberal) that for Limerick, vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Potter; Sir Joseph Paxton (Liberal) that for Coventry, vacant by the death of Mr. Geach; and Captain Stuart (Conservative) that for Bedford. Lord Haddo will take his seat for Aberdeenshire, the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon.

Seven other constituencies have yet to elect representatives, namely, Abingdon, in the room of Lord Norreys, who has succeeded to the Earldom of Abingdon; Limerick county, in the room of Mr. Wyndham Goold, deceased; Fermanagh county, in the room of Sir Arthur Brooke, deceased; Antrim, in the room of Colonel Pakenham, deceased; Ayrshire in the room of Colonel Blair, deceased; East Gloucestershire, in the room of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., deceased; and Marylebone, in the room of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, deceased.

## A DOUBLE MURDER.

An atrocious and most lamentable murder was perpetrated on Friday evening, in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square.

About a quarter-past eight in the evening, an elderly gentleman named Moore, a gingerbeer manufacturer, was called upon at his house, 73, Warren-street, by Barthellmy, an engineer in his employ, and a female. They were shown by the servant into the back-parlour. Ten minutes afterwards, she heard a scuffle, and then cries of murder. She saw her master and his visitors struggling in the passage, and Barthellmy had a pistol in his hand, which he fired. Mr. Moore, shot through the head, fell down a corpse. Barthellmy tried to escape by the front door, which the servant had opened, but persons collected by the noise prevented him. One of these persons, Collard, a greengrocer, was the most courageous, and when he saw that the assassin had escaped into the back-yard, ran round into the New-road, thinking he would leap over the wall. Barthellmy did so,—Collard seized him,—and was shot in

the abdomen. The former was then pursued and secured by a passer-by—the latter carried to University Hospital, where his deposition was taken, and he died twenty-four hours after.

The back parlour of the murdered man's house presented all the appearance of a most deadly struggle having taken place. The walls spotted with blood, the furniture, including a strong mahogany chair, broken to pieces. Upon the floor of the room was found a piece of broken cane, heavily loaded at one end with lead. There are marks upon the deceased's person which show that he must have been struck with this weapon in the first instance. For the present nothing appears to be known of the woman.

The prisoner was examined at Marlborough-street on Saturday. He stated that his name was Emmanuel Barthellmy, and that he was by trade an engineer, but he declined to give any clue to his address. Immediately upon his being placed at the bar he was recognised as the person who fought a duel at Egham with a man of the name of Cournet, whom he killed, and for which he was tried on the charge of manslaughter, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He is above the middle size, with a fine development of features, and a remarkably well-formed head, and exhibiting in his countenance an amount of resolute calmness seldom witnessed. He was remanded.

A coroner's inquest on the two murdered men commenced on Monday, and was adjourned.

It was stated in the inquest room that a subscription was making for the widow and children of poor Collard, who was formerly a soldier in the East India Company's service, and subsequently a policeman.

A mysterious affair has occurred in the family of Mr. Pallischer, a microscopical instrument maker, of Woodfield-terrace, Westbourne-green. They were at dinner, when the eldest girl was told to fetch an infant then lying in a cradle up-stairs. She went away, and speedily returned in a frightened state, saying "My goodness, the child is bleeding." On the arm of the child was a deep incised wound, and the hemorrhage was so great that the child died in ten minutes. At an inquest, a verdict was returned that the deceased died from loss of blood by a wound in the arm, but how such wound had been produced there was no evidence before the jury to prove. The police investigations will be continued until some satisfactory explanation is arrived at.

A police officer on duty in the Studley-road, Clapham, has found the body of an infant, the head severed from the trunk. At the inquest, a young man deposed that on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, he was standing at his master's door, in Larkhall-lane, when he saw a young lady standing at the corner of the Studley-road. She ran towards him (witness), but suddenly stopped, turned pale, and trembled violently. She then ran back again towards the Studley-road, and he (witness) observed a very bright light, like a policeman's bull's-eye, but it was suddenly extinguished, and a young man ran across the road towards the female, and they both disappeared. This was the only witness, and the inquest was adjourned.

## Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Monday the Court returned to Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon the Queen visited the Duchess of Gloucester. A Privy Council was also held, at which the Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Lord John Russell.

Lord John Russell, as leader of the House of Commons, gave a full-dress dinner on Monday evening, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street, to a large number of members and supporters of the Government, including the Right Hon. the Speaker, Mr. Henry A. Herbert (mover of the Address), and the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower (seconded).

Mr. Layard has returned to England after active service in the Crimea, as an amateur.

At a meeting of gentlemen, held at 10, Southampton-street, Strand, on Friday evening, P. A. Taylor, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved,—"That this meeting resolves itself into a committee, to be called 'The Anglo-Polish Committee,' whose object shall be to make effective the growing public opinion that the establishment of Poland is the pressing necessity of the present crisis, and an essential condition of permanent peace. Such committee to have power to add to its number."

The question raised among the Irish Roman Catholics by the act of one of their bishops in silencing a couple of political priests, is daily assuming a more important and significant aspect. We are told that a part of the threatened deputation, including Mr. Lucas, is so far on its way to Rome, that it might be expected to arrive there on Monday, while another portion of it still remains in Ireland to collect further proofs and illustrations of the case to be submitted to the Pope; and the *Nation*, the principal mouth-piece of the liberal party on the occasion, lays down the points at issue in a bolder way than has yet been attempted, openly charging Archbishop Cullen with an abandonment of his former principles, and a betrayal of the Irish popular cause to England.

The Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P., has appointed Mr. Charles William Freemantle, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary.

The Duke of Newcastle's Staff has now taken possession of the new offices of the Ministry of War, No. 8, Whitehall-gardens. Lord Robert Clinton and Heybert Forbes, Esq., are his Grace's private secretaries.

Despatches were received at the Foreign-office on Monday announcing the death of the enterprising

African traveller Dr. Barth, and also that of Mr. Henry Waddington, who have both fallen victims to the pestilential climate of Africa. The last communication from Dr. Barth announced his approaching departure from Timbuctoo for the interior of Africa.

The *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, we are told by a country exchange, has been sold to Mr. Stephen Glover, and is henceforth to be under a new *regime*. Among the changes in contemplation is a cheap afternoon edition.

The newspaper stamp is still a subject of sharp discussion. The editor of the *Scotsman* has addressed a lengthened letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which after extolling the advantages of the present system, and inveighing against the "agitators" and "revolutionists," he proposes that the value of the stamp affixed to any paper shall be in proportion to the weight—that a sheet of half the size of the present maximum pay a half-penny, and a sheet of one-fourth the maximum, a farthing. He argues that the advantages of such a modification would be—1. It would altogether or almost remove any local obstacles to the existence of small newspapers; 2, it would still retain in the system elements constituting a comparatively considerable obstacle to the newspaper press of the country becoming utterly petty and parochial in topics and tone; 3, it would, by still allowing papers to pass through the Post-office, without "handling," and obliteration avoid the great evil of forcing the Post-office to do more work for less pay, and with less service to the public, which is inherent in every departure from the system of a universal stamp; 4, it would present a comparative easy and satisfactory mode of getting rid of the present difficulty of dealing with the *gossi* newspapers, such as the *Athenaeum*. Such papers, although they should happen to be of the largest size, might be entitled, on condition of stamping their whole impression, to use the cheapest stamp.

By the death of Mr. J. C. Lockhart, the office of the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster has become vacant. François Robert Bertolacci, in a letter to the *Times*, avowed himself the incumbent ever since the month of May last, by virtue of Her Majesty's letters patent. Who is Bertolacci? In the Parliamentary return of places, we find F. R. Bertolacci set down as a junior clerk in the Ordnance, salary £210 per annum.—*United Service Gazette*. [People are asking who is Mr. Bertolacci and what are his claims, but no satisfactory reply has been received.]

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has just been elected surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital in place of Mr. Ludlow, who had resigned in order to join the army in the Crimea.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Chichester, the suitor of Miss Thornhill, was, on Saturday, discharged from custody by the Lord Chancellor, on compliance with his lordship's requirements (including payment of costs), and on giving, jointly with Lord Edward Chichester, his father, an undertaking that there would be no further molestation of the young lady during her minority.

A divorcee of Mrs. Buckingham from her husband, Mr. Leicester Stanhope Buckingham, on the ground of adultery, has been granted to her by the Court of Session in Edinburgh. According to Scottish law, this puts the lady at liberty to marry again. She is an actress, and her former husband is the son of Mr. Buckingham, formerly M.P. for Sheffield.

Philip Moss Walmsley, a fashionably-dressed, black-moustached "gentleman," of thirty-two, was tried at the Central Criminal Court for a false marriage with Augusta Annie Lewis, he being already lawfully married, and his real wife still alive. Last May, Mr. Walmsley met and married Miss Lewis, a young lady of twenty-three, with a fortune of £10,000 or £11,000, £2,000 or £3,000 of which he had already squandered. The facts were undisputed; the jury found him guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The receiver of stolen goods, James Hart, sixty-five years of age, did not come off so lightly; the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for fourteen years, "as a warning."

Lord Palmerston is carrying on a vigorous campaign against the nuisances of London. Two "bone-boilers of Lambeth," Caen and Bell, have been fined £5 and £3. Proceedings are to be taken against the Messrs. Hunt, the stench of whose nuisances infects not only Lambeth, but Millbank and the Houses of Parliament. The new law against nuisances has a peculiarity—an offender is not merely fined £2 or £5 each time he is convicted, and so let off; the fine is doubled at each new conviction; and no nuisance, however profitable, could long stand that encumbrance.

The Rev. Dr. Giles, lately curate of Bampton, who failed to appear, in pursuance of recognisances, to answer a charge of solemnising matrimony, at Bampton church, prior to eight o'clock in the morning, has surrendered himself, under the advice of his friends. The charge having been entered upon, and witnesses called in support, the magistrates consulted together, and announced that the case must be sent for trial to the next Oxford Assizes. Bail was accepted for Dr. Giles' appearance to answer to the charge. The magistrates next proceeded to hear another similar charge against the defendant, who was held to bail to appear at the assizes on the 1st of December.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. George Williams, a copyright agent, has come to an understanding with the publishers of *Worthington's Magazine* to work at the wages they demand.

Mr. Charles Williams, attended with less serious consequences, bounded on Friday night at the Bescott

junction of the North Western and South Staffordshire Railway. Fifteen or twenty of the seventy passengers were more or less injured.

It was expected that the cabmen of Edinburgh would strike on Sunday and refuse thenceforth to drive their cabs on that day of the week, except in cases where life and property are at stake.

It has been resolved by the competent authorities to give up the entire present width of London-bridge, both road and footway, to rolling traffic, and to provide for passengers by making footpaths or projections to be constructed along either side of the bridge. The resolution was taken at a meeting of the London-bridge committee.

Another dreadful wreck has occurred. The iron screw-steamer Nile, belonging to the Dublin Steam-packet Company, on her way from Liverpool to Penzance and London, with passengers and cargo, during the night of the 30th ultimo, struck on the Godrevy rocks, near St. Ives Bay. She became a total wreck, and amid the darkness of the night every soul on board perished.

Mr. John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire, lent some valuable paintings to grace the opening of St. George's Hall at Liverpool. To avoid danger by rail, the pictures were sent home in a van; as the van was attempting to pass over a level crossing of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, it got entangled with a gate; a train rushed up, drove into the wagon, and smashed it and the paintings to pieces. The pictures were valued at from £12,000 to £14,000.

Mr. Alderman Sidney's motion praying Her Majesty for the removal of Lord Aberdeen from the Premiership has been withdrawn, not without considerable censure from the present Lord Mayor, and other members of the Court of Aldermen. At the same court, it was reported by Alderman Wilson, that fever had broken out in Christ's Hospital; that six hundred boys had been sent home; and "things were going on at the hospital of highly indecorous and improper character." It was resolved "that it be referred to the General Purposes Committee to inquire into the health and state of Christ's Hospital."

The Owens College, Manchester, has received an accession of funds which has enabled the trustees to found two new professorships. The building occupied by the College has hitherto been rented from Mr. George Faulkner, one of the trustees, who had purchased it for £5,000, and charged a rent of £4 per cent. upon the outlay. Mr. Faulkner has given the building to the institution, and out of the rent-fund, thus set at liberty, the trustees have established a professorship of Political Economy and Commercial Science, and a professorship of Jurisprudence. These chairs have been given to Prof. Christie, who already held the chair of History in the Owens College.

The London and North Western and Midland Railway Companies have at length concluded an extension of the traffic arrangement which for some years past has existed between them, but which was limited to the merchandise and mineral traffic. The extended agreement embraces also passenger and parcels traffic, the object being to secure the working of the traffic of both companies in the manner the most systematic, economical, and mutually beneficial. The arrangement is based upon the traffic of each undertaking for the year ending 30th June, 1854. A provision is made that James R. Hope Scott, Esq., Q.C., Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., shall be referees to determine all questions which may arise.

A fatal accident has occurred in the Calton-hill tunnel, Edinburgh. A heavy and overdue goods' train was run into by a passenger train—without injury; but the recoil uncoupled five carriages and the guard's van, which ran back down the incline, and came in contact with pilot engine going to Edinburgh. Several passengers were injured, and one killed. The guard whose drag refused to act made an effort by travelling along the intervening carriages, to get into the central van for the purpose of bringing the drag on it to bear upon the train, in order to stop its progress down the incline, but during the attempt the pilot engine came up and ran into the very end of the carriage which he had just left. The change of place saved him.

Mr. Vincent concluded his lectures at Bexley, Kent, on Thursday and Friday; S. Benson, Esq., and Mr. Alderman Wire in the chair. In spite of the strong prejudices of a few people in this neighbourhood, the Church and Conservative parties have been largely represented in these meetings, and the real principles of the Constitution, and of the Nonconforming bodies, have been received with the greatest cordiality by all. Mr. Vincent has also delivered his six lectures on the Commonwealth to large and growing audiences in Northampton. The meetings have been presided over by the Mayor of the borough, the Ex-Mayor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, and others. On no former occasion have lectures of this nature been attended by so large a representation of all parties and classes of Nonconformists, Liberals, and Independent Churchmen. Mr. Vincent's views of the Commonwealth appeared to give universal satisfaction, if we may judge from the applause that greeted his lectures from their commencement to their close. A united and cordial vote of thanks was given to him.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was open during the whole of last week. It has been emphatically remarked, that "on no previous occasion since the establishment of the Club has the display of stock been equalled" either in quality or quantity. Prince Albert obtained three prizes. The Duke of Rutland obtained the first prize, with a gold and silver medal, as the breeder and feeder of the best ox in the show; the Duke of Richmond excels in short-woollen sheep; Mr. Townley, of Townley Park, obtained the gold medal for the best cow in the show; and Mr. Williams, of

Bridgewater, for the best pig. The Duke of Richmond presided at the usual dinner, where the doings of our heroes in the East, and the great improvements in agriculture, were the prevailing topics. The Duke of Richmond deeply regretted that his health prevented his going to the Crimea; much as he liked dining at agricultural meetings, he would still infinitely rather have led a regiment into action at the battle of Inkermann.

The vacant triangular piece of ground between St. Paul's and New Cannon-street is not yet to be built upon. The City authorities whose property it is, intimated that to preserve it perhaps the existing coal-duty might be continued. Lord Palmerston has, however, intimated that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are not willing to ask Parliament for an extension of the existing coal-duty, or any part of it, "longer than the existing acts of Parliament provide;" and that it appears to Lord Palmerston that "the proposed improvements near St. Paul's are matters peculiarly for the consideration and decision of the Corporation of the City of London, whose revenues are large, and not of the Government." In this strait, the institute of British architects asked for and obtained another conference with the City Improvement Commissioners; where they begged that the ground might not be disposed of until Parliament had assembled,—request which was granted.

The ceremony known as "the trial of the Pys," in other words the testing of the coin of the realm by a jury of goldsmiths, was performed on Wednesday at the Exchequer-office, Whitehall. The last trial took place four years ago. The order of it was this—the Lord Chancellor and four Privy Councillors, namely, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Baron, the President of the Board of Trade, and Sir Edward Ryan, assembled and formed a court; the Master of the Mint and his principal officers being present. The pax, or the boxes containing specimens of the coinage from 18th Dec. 1853, to 30th June, 1854, stood on the table. The gold represented was £28,838,534 16s. 10d., of the standard of 22 carats of fine gold and two carats of alloy. The amount of silver was £1,030,005 1s. 3d., of the standard of 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of fine silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy. There was also a bar of standard gold whereby to test the coinage. A jury of goldsmiths having been sworn, they were charged by the Lord Chancellor; and a piece of the standard gold having been clipped off, the boxes were conveyed to Goldsmiths' Hall, where the trial took place. The report of the jury, presented on Thursday, finds the coinage of the required weight and fineness—in fact, rather in favour of the public.

#### LITERATURE.

Poems. By WILLIAM BELL SCOTT. London: Elder and Co.

THOUGH this is a volume which we cannot welcome with enthusiasm, we deeply feel that it deserves to be received with sympathy and reverence. Mr. Scott does not write verse because he has a "nimble pen"; nor because he is consumed with ambition or inflated with conceit. And that is saying something important, in these days, when to one or another of these causes we owe the larger part of published verse, and when it is the first duty of an honest and wise critic to disown the sad and wild profusion in which rhyme that is neither poetry nor sense floods our current literature. There is the feeling of a sensitive artist, and the responsible spirit in which a true artist works, evidently present in these compositions. They are alive with true thought and actual experience. They are built up of real knowledge of man's heart and life, truth won from deep and faithful communion with nature, delicate imaginations and coarse fancies; and though their structure is slight, imperfect, and often incongruous, they gleam with beauties, and affect the mind by their full sincerity.

It is common now to speak of the too much subjectiveness of even the best of the poetry of our generation. In Mr. Scott at least there is this fault. Almost all his themes are chosen for their interest to himself;—few of them are of general interest, or are capable of an essentially poetic treatment. He is like one who sings alone for his own hearts' solace and pleasure—a singing for relief of solitariness, and for forgetfulness of toil and trouble. And as the subjects are often faulty, so the tone is frequently painful. Without any effort to pry into the secret chambers of the poet's soul, the reader always thinks of the poet himself, and conceives what he may be; and the book is laid down with the impression that he suffers, and has tasted disappointment, and is sad more than joyous. It may or may not be so,—such is the impression. There is not seldom a haziness, too, about the thought and imagery of the poems, which renders them nearly incomprehensible;—their aim and significance are long sought through their obscurity, only to leave you guessing at them at the last. Few minds in contact with these pages will imbibe delight, and arise from them refreshed, strong, rejoicing; but it will be only the shallow and flippant who do not feel that there is poetry here, and that it wells from a heart to be loved and an intellect to be respected.

It is clear that Mr. Scott's poetical theories would be wholly opposed to those of Mr.

Mathew Arnold's polemical preface. His own, perhaps, are much less definite. In this passage there lies, by implication, almost the very theory Mr. Arnold was moved to attempt to confute :—in the introductory lines there is truth and beauty.

"And yet the eye  
Sees only what the mind perceives. The heart  
Hath its supreme perceptions. We retain  
Deepest impressions from most trivial things;  
They are the daily food God serves us with.  
Some future Poet shall find fit airs for them  
And touch the nerve of life. For yet shall come  
The Poet, such an one as hath not yet  
Entered his sickle in those great corn-fields  
Whence comes the spiritual bread. Not battle deaths,  
Nor mere adventures, nor rank passions moved  
By vulgar things shall he sing; nor shall prate  
With vague loose phrase of Nature: he shall see  
The inexorable step-dame as she is,  
A teacher blind, whose task-work and closed door,  
Body and soul we strive against! O world,—  
The Poet of the future, welcome him!  
When he appears."

Mr. Scott, it will be recognised, is the brother of David Scott the painter, and author of the "Memoir" of his life. We do not feel the exceeding admiration some profess for the works of David Scott; but we revere the man exceedingly; and thus worthily a worthy brother addresses him, in a sonnet on the publication of the memoir to which we have referred.

"Brother of mine, the last of many, passed  
Into the shipless dark sea, where we all  
Must follow, as our days and hours are cast:  
I speak to thee, I touch the dreadful pall,  
To lay thine own bay leaves upon thy bier.  
It may be in the arcane truths of God,  
Thou still dost feel this touch, dost feel and hear,  
And recognisest still the cold green sod,  
Immensely far yet infinitely near!  
Thou who hast shown how much the stedfast soul  
Bears abnegation, how an ideal goal  
Robs life, how singleness of heart hopes long,  
And how by suffering sanctified, the song  
From the inner shrine becomes more wonderful  
[and strong.]"

The completest and best poem in the volume is "Maryanne"—already twice printed under the name of *Rosabel*. It is the old, old story of a girl beautiful and frail, loved and betrayed. We might take exception to the subject on some grounds;—and defend it on others:—certainly it was never treated with more naturalness and truth, or finer tenderness and purity, than in this true poem. In the following extract Maryanne has changed the thoughtless days of love and pride—evil and sinful days, too—for homelessness and shame and utter degradation.

"Down the wet pavement gleam the lamps,  
While the wind whistles past them shrill;  
A distant heel rings hurrying home,  
It lessons into stillness now,  
And she is left alone.  
The rain-drops from the eves are blown  
Against her face; she turns;  
The wind lifts up her dripping scarf,  
Faded now with its ragged fringe,  
And flings it over her head.  
Her lips are sharp, as if a scorn  
Of our humanity had shrunk  
And bitten them; her eyes—  
They are not sunk, for generous care  
Is not her misery;  
They never weep, for she can think  
Of her childhood while she laughs,  
But they are blind and insolent.  
And is this Maryanne the mild?  
Can it indeed be she?  
What is sin and what is shame?  
The brutish and the ignorant  
Say she hath borne them both.  
But why measure blood in a carved wine-cup,  
Or blame the blind although he laugh  
While funeral mutes pass by?  
Then whose the sin and whose the shame?  
That the ignorant say are hers?  
Can the outcast retrace her steps?  
Would any mourn with her, although  
She washed the earth with tears  
From a rent and festering heart?  
The human voice no music brings  
To her, and the sun but shines  
That the shadow where she sits may be  
More dense, that she may feel the light  
In which the spider spins,  
Can unenlivening fall on such  
As have a soul. Yet hark! she sings,  
She sings as she wanders by.

\* \* \*  
"On saunters Maryanne;  
Once-a-time the harvest-queen,  
She bore the last bunch home,  
With honesty and admiration rife  
Among her followers:  
Once-a-time her necklace was of gold,  
Or triple-gilt at least,—  
When a gleam of her silken sock had drawn  
The sighing furnace to a glow.  
She leaned herself against the wall,  
And longed for drink to slake her thirst  
And memory at once.  
A band of girls were at their play  
Beside her; in the midst sat one,  
And many hand in hand advanced  
Before her and retired  
At each rhyme as they sang.

I.  
Water, water wall-flower,  
Growing up so high,  
We are all maidens,  
We must all die.  
In especial Mary Anna,  
She is the whitest flower,

She can skip and she can sing,  
And ding us, ding us over!

## II.

A dis, a dis, o' green grass,  
A daisy dis, a dis!  
Come all ye pretty maidens  
And dance along with this.  
And you shall have a duck so blue,  
And you shall have a drake,  
And you shall have a pretty young man  
A dancing for your sake.

She heard them as they sang, and stood  
As she were dead as still they sang;  
Then in her utter abandonment  
She loathed their loveliness."

And Maryanne dies in a hospital;—there is a moral in her story, full of lessons for Christian philanthropy, for the sake of which alone such a painful theme may be touched by the poet. Part of that moral Mr. Scott puts thus oddly, but suggestively:—

"And fathers still will shake their heads;  
And youths who have not souls, have beards;  
And scribes and pharisees cross the way;  
And country queans at harvest home  
Blush if they do not dance in silk;  
And every lamp on every street  
Light them like Maryanne."

It will be felt that the rhythm of these lines is very imperfect,—even on the theory Coleridge illustrated in his *Christabel*. It is Mr. Scott's constant defect; and one of which he appears to be actually unconscious.

There is a Sonnet "To the Artists called P. R. B":—before we came to it we had learnt the author's sympathies in art from his three illustrations to this volume; but they do not commend the Pre-Raphaelite practice as we would have it commended. We, too, who are no artists, and not even critical in art, are

"Sick of conventional vitality;"  
and command the artists who have  
—shown with youth's brave confidence,  
The honesty of true speech, that intense  
Reality uniting soul and sense."

(fine lines, though they limp)—but Mr. Scott's illustrations almost lead one to ask, Whether the "P. R. B." practice in art is also "true speech" when rendered by the engraver and colour is wanting?

We could readily quote more from this volume that would fully justify such respectful praise as we have given it. Faulty though it is throughout, there can hardly be too much said of its genuineness; and beauty and sentiment and thought are present in every poem.

*Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross.* By J. A. ST. JOHN. London: Longman & Co.

MR. ST. JOHN tells us that in this little work he has "sought faithfully to describe the progress of the soul from darkness to light"; and in so doing has set forth "his own wanderings among the brilliant shadows of Philosophy, and has related how he found peace at the foot of the Cross." Accepting it as a real experience, designed by its publication to guide and assist other minds in the pursuit of true wisdom and pure happiness, we feel that it is scarcely a subject for criticism. Yet we cannot, with justice to our own convictions, say less than that Mr. St. John's is not a typical instance of the struggles and sorrows, questionings and aspirations, of the seeking soul; nor does his experience appear to have embraced that which is deepest in the Christian truth or the rarest in the spiritual life. The sincere faith and profound feeling of the author's submission at "the foot of the Cross," we do not mean to question. To much of his thought and emotion a response will be given by minds of a certain cast; and quickening and refreshment will be received from communion with him by many more. But instances of a grander philosophy than is here, bowing lowly at the Cross, and willingly taking the yoke of Christ and learning of Him,—and instances more fitted to arouse and inform and nerve the soul,—are happily not uncommon in the histories of genius and piety.

This work consists of five parts, corresponding to successive stages of the mind's progress from the sadness and dejection which philosophy could not dissipate, to the perfect peace and joy which the religion of Jesus gives. The author represents himself as advised to travel for the relief of the doubt and profound dissatisfaction which existed in conjunction with all his knowledge and speculation; and he describes, in the imaginative and original manner, and in the poetic prose, of which his previous works have shown him to be a consummate master, the outward scenery and inward movement, the outward suggestions and inward meditations, through which he advanced to the views of religious truth and life in which he found rest at last. There is much fine thought and tender sentiment in his pages;—whether their style and spirit are in perfect keeping with the theme, may somewhat be questioned. A few extracts will put our readers in a position to understand the merits and defects of the book.

## VANITY OF MAN'S WISDOM.

"There was discord and much agony within me.  
My intelligence was one which had wandered from its place, and knew not as yet how to return.

I was not at peace with God, and though I sought him through the boundless solitude of the universe, he appeared to hide his face from me, and to retire as I advanced into the unfathomable abysses of space.

I had long asked counsel of man; but though his spirit gave willingly all it could, his wisdom brought no happiness with it.

Upon others, indeed, it seemed to shed contentment. Study imparted to them self-satisfaction, and when they had built their systems, they admired their own workmanship, and entered into them and dwelt there, and smiled, and were happy.

When Doubt with dishevelled hair, and eager countenance, and tremulous hand, and mantle soaked in tears, presented herself at their doors, and begged earnestly for relief, they refused to hold converse with her, and bade her go elsewhere for comfort and consolation.

\* \* \* Everything around wore an inscrutable aspect. Matter, spirit, life, death, the passions, the affections, mortality, and immortality.

All were invested with darkness, as with a garment, and the universe looked like one infinite enigma, too mighty and intricate to be solved by any created intellect.

Oh, how I yearned to penetrate the secret of existence—to explain to myself whence I came, why I lived, and felt, and thought, and believed, and doubted, and endured the anguish inevitably consequent upon such a state of mind.

Everything in nature appeared at the first view to be overrunning with beauty and pleasure.

But when the soul paused, and endeavoured to taste them, cinders and ashes were substituted for the forms of glory which had captivated the sight. Stung by disappointment, I groaned in spirit, and the Eden of the earth was changed into a wilderness, overcanopied with gloom, where bats and owls, and all the shapes and sounds of darkness flitted for ever to and fro."

## A DREAM—HEAVEN WITHOUT GOD, AND MAN DEIFYING HIMSELF.

"I thought I had woken from the turmoil and agony of life, and had awoke in heaven.

A multitude, which no man could number, was congregated in the boundless pavilions of the sky, bowing before an empty throne, in which it was now discovered there was no God to sit.

Yet the throne had been fabricated with exquisite intelligence, and glowed with variegated splendour, carbuncle and chrysolite, beryl and sapphire, amethyst and jasper, emerald and the onyx stone, while the purple of the dawn mingled with golden lightning fluttered interwoven overhead like a canopy.

The thought suggested itself to me, that it was a pity those multitudes should have nothing to worship: and so moving forward, pride and ambition winging my feet, I stepped over the heads of mankind, and placed myself boldly on the throne.

They who had made themselves gods on earth, and had been adored by their fellow-creatures, can yet form no conception of the intoxicating joy which filled the whole dimensions of my soul, as I beheld all the countless generation of human kindred bowing and worshipping at my footstool.

They did not shout—they did not rend the celestial air with Hosannas, but, as if bound by the inextinguishable chains of fear, they humbled themselves in silence before me.

My dominion was of short duration.

For to the left an appearance soon presented itself, at the sight of which my spirit would have gladly exchanged existence for annihilation.

All the cold concentrated in the ices of the pole appeared to shoot through my frame, accompanied by indescribable remorse and agony.

On the verge of the horizon the white lightning shot up in dazzling coruscations, darting hither and thither among the stars and constellations, dimming, burning, and crumbling up everything.

My conscience now whispered to me that God was in that lightning, which, unaccompanied by thunder, presently smote the floor of Heaven, and clove it in twain; and down we rushed, worshipped and worshippers, through hideous yawning spaces, encompassed by thick darkness.

—With damps upon my brow, like the damps of death, I awoke to consciousness."

The following passage looks very like a portrait from life—it is

## AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

"While I tarried in this city, I fell into the company of a man who had studied and journeyed much, and acquired with many the reputation of wisdom. But what is it to be wise? I felt a desire to be enlightened by this master of philosophy, and listened to his discourses with the faith and simplicity of a little child. He certainly knew much, and could converse learnedly, and even with eloquence, on all the multiplied phenomena of the universe. He had almost coined for himself a new dialect, for the terms he employed when speaking of the movements and properties of matter, or of the relations of that subtle universe, which we call the mind, were different from the vocabulary of ordinary men. He plunged boldly into the immense ocean of being, and by the help of grand and flexible language, appeared to penetrate, to paint, and to explain everything. His ambition had led him to traverse the whole field of human ideas. Commencing with the chaotic systems of the East, in which first principles are often confounded with processes, and passing into the theories of the Hellenic sages, with whom true philosophy originated, he had pursued his researches down to his own time, selecting, arranging, and boldly appropriating to himself whatever notions appeared to be susceptible of being amalgamated with his own scheme of thought. This method of compiling opinions, betrayed him into various contradictions. The structures of speculation, erected by great and earnest souls, in ages when philosophy was all in all, can never be shifted from their antique bases, to be placed upon the hasty and uncertain foundation laid down by modern sophistry. It was consequently not difficult to detect the plagiarisms of our wise men. Yet, he exhibited great ingenuity in developing his system, having at his command the profuse riches of fancy, with innumerable graces and charms of style.

"While engaged in this task, an air of satisfaction

beamed over his countenance, which I mistook at first for happiness. But what upon others was the effect of his teaching? Did he breathe greater purity and beauty into their souls? Did he inspire them with a profound and inextinguishable love for mankind, accompanied by the determination to make sacrifices for them, that they might be weaned from evil, and drawn irresistibly towards good? Even in his own case, what was the result of his philosophy? What greatness he possessed seemed exclusively to consist in comparison with the littleness of those around him. His acquisitions rendered him proud. What he sought perpetually was the homage of his species. He loved to behold them approach him with looks of admiration and awe, and to send them away with the belief that he understood all things—including even those hidden laws, by which the world, material and intellectual, was originally fashioned, and is still upheld and regulated. Ignorant as I was, I had formed to myself the idea of something far nobler than such greatness."

We can only very briefly indicate by a few lines, how the author states

"THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER."

"Philosophy is a perfect being, of which religion is the heart.

"We do not become better by logic, more holy by metaphysics, more charitable by science.

"That which purifies us is divine love, flowing into our souls from the cross of Christ, who yielded up his own life a ransom for many.

"He, indeed, is the good shepherd, who layeth down his life for the sheep.

"Every day we witness, in the effects of this sacrifice, the greatest of all mysteries with which our lives have made us acquainted.

"Transmitted through books, or by speech, the ideas and thoughts of Christ overflow, like an everlasting fountain of living waters, into the souls of millions, through the channels of different languages, through rites, through ceremonies, through preaching, through praying; and all those millions, as they read or hear, feel a yearning after goodness spring up in their souls.

"Far from Judea—far, far from Calvary—in the midst of ignorance, of prejudice, of bigotry, of fanaticism, of vice, and sin and shame, the spirit of the Gospel descends upon the soul, and its living waters not only refresh but purify."

Many finely expressive sayings are scattered up and down the book, which are worth remembering ;—such as these :—

[Doubts.] "My thoughts returned, like famished eagles, to devour my heart, so that in the midst of the glory of nature, I was still sorrowful, still suffering."

[Prayers without submission and faith.] "Like birds with broken wings, when I attempted to make them mount towards the empyrean, they came back fluttering upon my heart, bringing tenfold doubt and despair along with them.

*Whittlings from the West: with some account of Butternut Castle.* By ABEL LOG. Edinburgh: J. Hogg.

This is a volume of sketches of travel, which appeared originally in *Hogg's Instructor*, and has been revised and in part re-written for this separate publication. The name "Whittlings" is an allusion to the propensity attributed to people in the "West" of America, of trying the merits of their clasp-knives, during conversation, on any furniture which chances to be near them; and the author regards his sketches as the chips or shavings which such a process might yield if applied to men and things as he found among them over the Atlantic. The book contains a good deal of amusement. Its pictures of character, life, and manners, are drawn with great spirit, though with something of coarseness. The narrative of the ocean voyage is a capital piece of nautical writing; and the incidents of adventure in Canada and the States are full of hearty and vivid description. Many of the people roughly delineated as the author rattles along, remain pictured in very distinct individuality on the mind. Mr. "Log" jestingly defends himself as to the use of "a traveller's license," by assuring his readers that "what with penning down, copying out, revising, and examining proofs, he has the whole narrative by heart, and most scrupulously believes every word of it." But he puts in special affirmation of the truth of the following account of a visit to a Shaker's meeting-house at Niskayuna,—which we give as a specimen of the manner of the book.

At an opposite door there entered in single file, upwards of forty pallid ladies, clad in shrouds. The sudden advent of so many spectres struck a horrible chill to my heart. They walked gravely on tiptoe to a row of pegs upon the wall, hung up their bonnets and mantles, and arranged themselves upon some benches at the other end of the building. They then folded their hands on their laps (every Shakeress had a clean towel depending over her right arm), cast their eyes to the ground, and sat mute and motionless as statues. The majority of them were elderly and middle-aged women; but I saw six or eight very handsome young girls among the number, one whom having accidentally caught my eye, started as though somebody had stabbed her, and fixed her glance once more on the ground. Soon afterwards the male Shakers made their entrée, and hanging their hats and coats on an unoccupied party of pegs, took their seats (in their shirt sleeves) opposite the ladies. Each brother had his arm tied above the elbow with a black ribbon. His hair was close cut in front, but left to grow behind. The white locks of the old ones looked like little cataracts streaming down into their coat collars. Their waistcoats and trousers were of a

bluish-gray cloth, and they wore high-heeled shoes similar to those patronised by the lovely sisters. For about a quarter of an hour there was a death-like silence. They were screwing their minds up to a proper pitch of devotional feeling. An old Shaker then stepped forward, and said, "Brothers and sisters, it is a solemn worship we are about to engage in, and I hope we shall all go through it with becoming decency;" and thereupon about fifteen of the men, arranging themselves against the wall under the hat-pegs, beat the air with them, and chanted a doleful chorus, which consisted of a see-saw tune, and the words, "Law de law de law de law; law de law de law de law;" &c. The moment the music had reached a proper climax, all the other men sprang to their feet: the women imitated their example; and like hostile armies rushing to the charge, together chanting loudly the while, the two bodies of fanatics advanced upon each other, but checked themselves at the point of collision, pironetted cleverly, and retreated back to back; pironette again—forward—double quick step—back—advance—retire, forty times; then halt on a sudden, and end the manœuvre by every man and woman jumping a yard into the air, and coming simultaneously down again with a tramp that shakes the building. Recover seats. Hands clasped as before. Eyes down. Take breath . . . . By degrees my mirth subsided—it changed to pity. I was provoked and disgusted beyond measure, to see so many docent and elderly people (men with white hair, and women with the wrinkles of fifty summers) thus playing the buffoon, and persuading themselves that an exhibition like the present could be acceptable to Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. I can readily believe that the hearts of many of these deluded creatures were really in the work. They were sincere, as far as sincerity could associate itself with such cow-like gambols, and earnestly supposed they were purchasing eternal salvation with the performance.

We may add that other "saltatory recreations" followed, to differing music, and to new figures. Then the elder pronounced it "well," and breathed a hope and prayer that their bodies might then be considered fit temples for the Holy Ghost! A vulgar rhymed sermon followed, in which the stranger visitor was exhorted not to tamper with his convictions, but to enter the true fold at once. If all this be true, what may not fanaticism reach to? And yet these poor Shakers are a large and important body of people, occupying many villages and holding large tracts of land; they are industrious, civil, and well-behaved; and their fruits and seeds are held in high estimation in the general market.

The variousness of these "Whittlings" could only be represented by taking several extracts—for which we have not room. They are well enough as separate "whittlings"; but to go through such a bag of them as is here, we ourselves find decidedly tedious.

*The Sacraments: An Inquiry into the Nature of the Symbolic Institutions of the Christian Religion.* Part I. By RONERT HALLEY, D.D.

*The Doctrine of Original Sin: or, The Native State and Character of Man unfolded.* By GEORGE PAYNE, LL.D.

*The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament Unfolded, and its Points of Coincidence or Antagonism with Present Systems Indicated.* By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D., LL.D.

*The Work of the Spirit.* By W. H. STOWELL, D.D. London: Jackson and Walford.

THESE volumes form the third issue of the cheap and uniform edition of the Congregational Lectures,—a series of which we have before spoken with strong commendation, as one of the most valuable and quite the cheapest offered to the religious public. We are pleased to see the third issue; for it betokens success. And, indeed, when we remember the zeal and even clamour with which such a cheap reprint was long demanded by the Congregational body, it would be a shame if the enterprise did not prove to the publishers a thoroughly successful speculation.

Dr. Halley has subjected his work on *The Sacraments* to revision and correction, and has modified one or two statements, and softened some of the expressions in which other controversialists are alluded to. He has not, however, abandoned any principle formerly maintained by him, nor changed any great argument adduced in support of a principle. His work undoubtedly is the most important of recent times in the cause of Pædo-baptism. The second part, on the Lord's Supper, will be included in the next year's and final issue of the series.—Dr. Payne's *Doctrine of Original Sin* appears, necessarily, from the author's decease, in its original form.—Dr. Davidson's *Polity of the New Testament* is, also, a reprint without alterations. It is a work which has ever seemed to us one of the most valuable of the Congregational Lectures, and one of the most learned and satisfactory on the subject to which it relates. It has never had its just fame or sufficient circulation; and we trust that its reproduction, at such a low price, will ensure its distribution far and wide:—we are sure that it will be a great service to Congregationalism if such should

be the case, in the purer and freer development of our system, in the increase of an intelligent and large-minded devotion to our principles, and in the extension of the number of those who, in their ecclesiastical attachments, shall be, as the author says, "less sectaries than Christians, and thinkers instead of sciolists."—Dr. Stowell's volume on *The Holy Spirit* has been revised, but not so as to make any considerable alteration. Our readers probably know, that the author's main design is to show, "that neither church traditions, philosophical views, nor mystical imaginations, are in accordance with what the Spirit of God has taught respecting His own work; but that CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALISM is the harmony of Divine Revelation with the consciousness of man." We have not reperused the lecture on Mysticism; but we remember that it formerly struck us as failing in justice to great names with which it concerns itself; and that Coleridge especially appeared to be represented rather according to Mr. Morell's unsatisfactory view of his place and principles (*Hist: Phil: First edition*), than according to the independent conclusions of a real and complete study. The outcome of Dr. Stowell's inquiries is—that "the mode in which the free agency of the Spirit is related to the free agency of Man in the work of human salvation is a Mystery," which has received no satisfactory explanation, and which the author cannot pretend to explain. We are glad to see that the topics of a practical bearing occurring in this volume, are to receive a full treatment in a work on "The Spiritual Life," which Dr. Stowell hopes soon to publish.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bible Doctrines in Bible Facts. Constable and Co.  
The War, Who's to Blame? J. Madden.  
The Rise and Progress of Christianity. J. Chapman.  
The Messiah. Griffin and Co.  
Selections, Gravé and Gay, De Quincey. J. Hogg.  
Rule's Studies from History. J. Mason.  
Giffilian's Third Gallery of Poets. J. Hogg.  
Tales of Flemish Life. Constable and Co.  
Emily Vernon. W. Kennedy.  
The Morning Land. Wertheim and Co.  
Annotated Edition of Chaucer, Vol. I. J. W. Parker.  
Historical Chapters. Jackson and Walford.  
The Certainty of Christianity. Constable and Co.  
An Easy Method of Learning French. Simpkin and Co.  
A Nation Watching for Tidings. J. W. Parker.  
The Church—Her Destinies. Aylott and Co.  
A Lecture by J. G. Fitch, M.A. Partridge and Oakey.  
Six Chapters on Secularism. W. Freeman.  
The New Testament Seer. Partridge and Oakey.  
The Crystal Palace. Walton and Maberly.  
Visits to the Valleys of Piedmont.  
Time and Truth. Kent and Co.  
American Slavery. T. Tweedie.  
Inquiry respecting the Church of Christ. J. Taylor.  
The Colonial Almanack, 1855. A. and C. Black.  
Apostolic History, 3 vols. Clarke,  
A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia. Hall and Co.

### Gleanings.

A translation of an unpublished novel of Sir Walter Scott is now going through the press at Paris.

Leave has been given to the whole of the Irish constabulary to wear the moustache.

Lord Stanley, M.P., presided on the 2nd inst, at the Saturday Evening Concert in Liverpool.

It is noticed as a horrible relic of ancient barbarity, that the unfortunate militia are first drawn and then quartered.

The Law Review says that the subject of making Prince Albert King Consort has recently been discussed, and is even yet by no means disposed of.

Dean Swift said, with an ingenuity of sarcasm which has never been surpassed, "I never knew a man in all my life, who could not bear the misfortunes of another perfectly like a Christian."

In the new cattle market at Copenhagen-fields there are to be several fountains. "Shades of departed butchers (says the *Athenæum*), imagine a fountain in Smithfield."

In his last moments, Lord Dudley Stuart is said to have remembered unhappy Poland, and to have left legacies to several of her homeless children. His remains will be forwarded to England.

"Of all the countries I ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer,—"of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of in savage or civilized land, the gambling-saloons of California are the worst."

Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but think only what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear without repining the result.

It turns out that the baby that gained the prize at the late show in the United States is a British one after all, the father having emigrated from Canterbury when it was eleven months old!!

The *Oxford Chronicle* recently contained an advertisement from a "widower" who, as his "contribution to the patriotic fund," offered "to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma."

The *Morning Herald* has actually propounded a conundrum:—"What is the difference between the Emperor of Russia and the *Times* newspaper? One is the type of despotism, and the other is the despotism of type."

"Uncle Sam" is dead. His name was Samuel Wilson, and he died in Troy, New York, in August, aged 84. He first labelled Government goods "U.S." from which practice the soldiers originated the name of "Uncle Sam," instead of "Jonathan."—*New York Mirror*.

The Great Britain seems quite to have sustained her reputation in her outward trip to Australia. One of the passengers, Mr. B. C. Aspinall, thus describes the

voyage:—"We had a charming passage, no wrecks, no horrors—nothing but a long pleasure-trip in a large yacht. Dancing, singing, eating, drinking, sleeping, all the way, to a most enjoyable extent."

The *Baton Rouge Comet* (U.S.) records a most remarkable triumph of genius. It says that a gentleman who lives at Darlington, in the parish of St. Helena, has invented a sheep-shearing machine of a very curious construction. It calls the sheep up—throws them down, and takes off the wool without any manual labour, save that it is necessary to turn the crank. The usual amount of bleating on such occasions is checked by means of a stop cock.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* announces that Queen Victoria's niece has arrived there. The *Presse*, reproducing the paragraph, says that as her Majesty has not a niece, it is probably the Duchess of Cambridge who has arrived there to meet her husband. This, however, cannot be true, because His Royal Highness is not married. The English lady whose arrival at Marseilles has given rise to these mistakes is Miss Fairbrother, the actress!

We never expected to have recourse to the *Progress Magazine* for a contribution to our column of Gleanings. But the following extract from the December number of that redoubtable journal is too amusing to be inserted elsewhere:—"Is Mr. Miall a Jesuit? A strange rumour is afloat that Mr. Miall, M.P., editor and proprietor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, was educated in early life in a Jesuit college at Rome; and is now actually a member of that infamous fraternity, whose secret inspirations are the real spring of his extraordinary lucubrations."

M. Alex. Dumas, in a recent review in the *Mousquetaire*, speaks of the ingratitude of France for the services rendered by M. Lamartine. This notice has called forth from the poet-statesman a letter, in which, after thanking M. Dumas for his flattering allusions to his "short and forgotten public life," he begs him not to talk of ingratitude. "I have experienced none," says M. Lamartine; "and if I had, I should blush to remember it. In my opinion, our country sufficiently recompenses one of her children by permitting him to serve her. She is like the divinity. We owe her all, and she owes us nothing."

At a recent Woman's Right Convention in the United States, Lucy Stone remarked that she had often, in crowded assemblies, felt the inconvenience of wearing a bonnet, and she was fearful that if the women present continued to wear their bonnets they would suffer from headache, and leave with no very good opinion of the Convention. The Convention would in that event be charged with what justly belonged to the bonnets—(laughter). She hoped the bonnets would be removed during the sitting of the Convention. Miss E. R. Cope arose in the body of the audience, and said she did see the force of Miss Stone's remarks, for the bonnets worn by the ladies now are so small that they stick on the back of the head, and do not cover the ears—(laughter, and hear, hear). The speaker thought the bonnets would act as ear trumpets, and aid the hearing, rather than interfere with it. The bonnets were not removed.

The *American Courier*, reporting a case of disputed title in pigs, which had been suffered to run wild, gives the following examination of a deaf witness:—Lawyer: Do you know plaintiff's pigs? Witness: Ha? (very loud). Lawyer (raising his voice): Do you—know—plaintiff's pigs? Witness: Yes. Lawyer: How long have you known them? Witness: Ha? Lawyer (louder still): How long have you known them? Witness: Fed 'em all last spring. Lawyer: Were they all about a size? Witness: Ha? Lawyer (rises on his feet petulantly, and shakes his fore-finger, at the conclusion of each word, at the witness): Were—they—all—of—a—size? Witness: Some ov' em wor, and some ov' em warn't!—(An extinguishing roar of laughter).

Some people say Mr. Carlyle is, and some say he is not, getting on with his history of Frederick the Great. He is reported to have declared his intention to deposit all his future writings as MS. sealed, in the Record Office, or some such place, not to be produced for some two thousand years, when the world is enough advanced to receive them with profit. A plan suggested to him in reply was, that he should print off an edition, and have the whole impression put in the Custom House (with the bonded wine) till the world was fit to appreciate his writings. His friend Mr. Tennyson is about to break his long silence. We may expect after such a continued reticence something truly great. All the young poets who have been so extensively starring in his absence will have to pale their ineffectual fires.

—*Weekly News.*

The following anecdote is connected with the appointment to the British army of the late Captain Stanley, killed at the battle of Inkermann:—Prince William Henry, when a midshipman, was present at a ball at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and being struck by the charms of a young lady present, selected her for his partner in a country dance, at the conclusion of which he laughingly told her, that if he should ever attain power, she need only send a copy of the music of that dance, accompanied by a request, and he would, if possible, attend to any demand so authenticated. Years rolled on: the lady married, became a widow, and a grandmother. Prince William Henry became King William IV.; and on the return of Mr. Stanley from Spain, in 1835, he expressed a wish to enter the British army, on which his grandmother forwarded a copy of the music to His Majesty, accompanied by a letter reminding him of his promise, and concluded by asking for an ensigncy without purchase for her grandson. In a very few days she was honoured with an autograph letter from the King, stating his perfect remembrance of the dance and promise referred to, and his fulfilment of her wish.

#### BIRTHS.

December 3rd, at 8, Bedford-row, the wife of WILLIAM SHAWN, Esq., of a son.  
December 7th, at Denmark-hill, the wife of WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., of a son.

December 10th, at Shrubland-grove, Dalston, Mrs. JAMES CLARKE, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

September 16th, at Melbourne, by the Very Rev. the Dean, TWISDEN HODGES, Esq., to ROSA WILSON NOTT, widow of the late Major-General Sir WILLIAM NOTT, G.C.B.

December 5th, at Ebenezer Chapel, West Bromwich, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., CHARLES STRINGER, Esq., solicitor, of West Bromwich, to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, of the same place.

December 6th, at St. Pancras Church, A. FOULGER, Esq., of Walthamstow, to MARTHA, relict of the late Captain J. T. BARCLAY, and youngest daughter of the late Captain HARTLEY, of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment.

#### DEATHS.

November 5th, killed at the battle of Inkermann, Lieutenant ALURED GIBSON, of the 30th Regiment, aged 24, second son of Wood Gibson, Esq., of Manchester.

November 10th, killed in the batteries before Sebastopol, THOMAS HEBERDEN KARSLAKE, R.N., Acting Mate H.M.S. Rodney, aged 19.

November 10th, on board H.M.S. Simoom, off Sebastopol, of a wound received in the trenches on the 19th of October, Lieutenant FRANCIS BYAM DAVIES, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Major-General DAVIES, of Danehurst, Sussex.

November 14th, drowned in Balaklava Bay, from the wreck of the Prince, JOHN MORGAN SALTER, B.A., member of the College of Surgeons, and surgeon of the ship, youngest son of THOMAS SALTER, Esq., of Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 22.

November 14th, when on his passage between the Crimea and Scutari, on board the steam ship Andes, aged 45, of a wound received at the head of his regiment, the 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, when in action with the enemy at the battle of Inkermann, November 5th, FREDERICK GEORGE AINSLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel, younger son of the late Lieutenant-General GEORGE ROBERT AINSLIE.

November 14th, at Scutari, of wounds received on the 26th of October, before Sebastopol, Lieutenant and Adjutant ARTHUR DILLON MAULE, 88th Connaught Rangers, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel MAULE, aged 23.

November 28th, at Cologne, on his way home from India, ALEXANDER, youngest son of the late GEORGE SMITH, Esq., of 65, Cornhill, London, aged 20.

November 29th, at Nottingham, MR. THOMAS ROBERTS, lace-manufacturer, aged 78 years.

November 29th, in Mecklenburgh-street, Mecklenburgh-square, after twenty-one days illness, SARAH, the wife of JAMES HOLBY, Esq., in the 63rd year of age.

November 30th, at Dalston, FRANK, second son of the late Mr. DAVID HILL, and nephew to Mr. WILLIAM HILL, of Bishopsgate-street.

December 5th, at Tewkesbury, of an attack of bronchitis, MR. JOSEPH POTTER, Deacon of the Baptist church in that place, aged 56 years.

December 6th, at Bridport, aged 71, MR. STEPHEN HUSSEY. He had filled, for a period of nearly forty years, the office of deacon in the Congregational church of that town.

December 8th, at Brompton, in the county of York, LADY CAYLEY, wife of Sir GEORGE CAYLEY, Bart., aged 81.

December 8th, at 1, Hollywood-grove, New Brompton, aged 20, after a short illness, HENRY MARTIN HAWTREY GOODHART, of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. C. J. GOODHART, minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.

December 9th, the Rev. JONATHAN GLYDE, for nineteen years the faithful and beloved pastor of Horton-lake Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire.

December 9th, in his 78th year, THOMAS BREWIN, of Hale-sown-hill, near Birmingham, a member of the Society of Friends.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—Cod Liver Oil—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England, as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and adults, and for the restoration of strength to the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half Pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles with full directions for use, by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agents and Consignees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the Kingdom.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

#### CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Queen's speech to-day produced scarcely any perceptible effect on the funds, but among the more sanguine speculators its brevity and the absence of an intimation as to the scope of the Austrian treaty, and the probability of united and decisive measures on the part of the other German States, produced some slight disappointment. This, however, was counteracted by the allusion to the satisfactory state of the revenue. Consols, which left off yesterday at 91½ to 92½ ex. div. for the 10th of January, opened this morning at 91½ to 92, and returned to that quotation, after having temporarily receded to 91½. The transactions throughout the day were of limited amount, and the market generally, although not heavy, presented an appearance of inactivity. In the discount market there is continued ease, and the possibility is contemplated of a reduction in the rate of the Bank of England after the payment of the dividends at the commencement of the new year.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week are satisfactory. At Manchester there has been an increased business, sufficient to give a better tone to prices. The Birmingham accounts describe the iron-market as likely to be in an unsettled condition until the question shall have been decided whether the recent reduction will be generally adopted, many orders being meanwhile delayed. In the various departments connected with the manufacture of arms, projectiles, &c., especially those of new construction, the greatest activity prevails. With regard to the general trades of

the place, the transactions, on the whole are not unfavourable. At Nottingham there has been some improvement in the demand for lace; and in the hosiery branches, although the market is still dull, there is fair employment consequent upon the lowness of stocks, coupled with the effects of enlistment in reducing the number of hands. In the woollen districts there has been a steady average business at firm prices, assisted by Government orders, and in the Irish linen-markets the late improvement has been upheld.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised six vessels—four to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burthen of 2,298 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 547 tons; and one to Sydney, of 507 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 3,352 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit great heaviness.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Saturday.	Mondy.	Tues.
g per Ct. Consols	93½	93	93½	93½	93½	92
Consols for Account.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½
3 per Cent. Red	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 3½ per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities .....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
India Stock .....	231	—	—	—	—	231
Bank Stock .....	202	208	208	209½	210	207½
Exchequer Bills 6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	3 pm	6 pm	6 pm
India Bonds....	—	11 pm	—	9 pm	11 pm	—
Long Annuities	4½	—	4 5-16	4 7-16	4½	—

## The Gazette.

Friday, December 8th, 1854.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

B. Wooger, jun., Bedding, Sussex, wheelwright.

#### BANKRUPT.

Winder, W., Haymarket, tavern keeper, December 19, January 18; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Southampton-buildings.

Hudson, W., Church-street, Hackney, grocer, December 14, January 16; solicitor, Mr. Barron, Old Jewry-chambers.

Batley, B., Kingland-road; corn dealer, December 14, January 16; solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Cox, Clifford's-inn.

Young, J. and J., Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, December 14, January 11; solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside.

Bentley, J. F., Salby, Northamptonshire, coal merchant, December 18, January 24; solicitors, Messrs. Chilton, Burton, and Johnson, Chancery-lane.

Eastwood, S., Gray's-place, Mile-end-road, licensed victualler, December 13, January 24; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Arbour-square, Stepney.

Bethell, G., Welstead-yard, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, smith, December 19, January 23; solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings.

Brown, H., Marden, Kent, potter, December 21, January 23; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing-lane.

Bond, E., Wharf-road, City-road, and elsewhere, soda-water manufacturer, December 20, January 17; solicitors, Messrs. Laurence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

Fulford, J., Birmingham, and elsewhere, maltster, December 20, January 15; solicitor, Mr. Hawkes, Birmingham.

Goodere, J. H., Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, scrivener, December 20, January 19; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

Steads, W., Evercreech, Somerset, tallow chandler, December 19, January 16; solicitors, Mr. F. J. Nalder, Shepton Mallet, Sonferet; and Messrs. Edwards and Nalder, Bristol.

Derbyshire, R., Liverpool, merchant, December 20, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomson, A. D., Glasgow, professor and publisher of music, December 15.

Simpson, W., Smiddy-hill, Kinross, grain miller, December 15.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Holden, D., Jun., Horsham, ironmonger, first div. of 6s. 3d., on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—Turner, J., Uckfield, grocer, second div. of 10½d., on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—Adkin's, T., Bedworth, grocer, first div. of 2s. 5d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.—Brevitt, R., Coventry, ironmonger, first div. of 5s. any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.—Anderson, H., Leicester, picture-dealer, first div. of 4s. 6d., on Monday next, and the two following Mondays, at Mr. Harris's, Nottingham.—Robson, R., and Robson, J. T., Derby, silk manufacturers, first div. of 4s. 6d.; 4s. in the separate estate of J. T. Robson; and 4s. in the separate estate of R. Robson, on Monday next, and two following Mondays, at Mr. Harris's, Nottingham.—Dolton, W., Sutton St. Mary, Lincolnshire, common brewer, first div. of 6s. 3d., on Monday next, and two following Mondays, at Mr. Harris's, Nottingham.—Whitehouse, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol.—Thorniley, I., Bardsey, near Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner, first div. of 3s. 6d. on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Manchester.—Bowell, M., Manchester, publican, further div. of 6d., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Manchester.—Wild, J., Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, first div. of 9d., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Manchester.—Kennedy, N., Manchester, dealer, first div. of 1s. 6d., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Manchester.

#### Tuesday, December 12th, 1854.

This

Overbury, J., Nind and Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, cloth manufacturer, December 20, January 31; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.  
 Joyce, J. B., Burslem, Staffordshire, chymist, December 22, January 19; solicitors, Mr. Lees, Burslem; Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.  
 Bailey, J., Cannock, Staffordshire, baker, December 23, January 19; solicitors, Messrs. Dugnian and Hemmant, Walsall.  
 Sanders, J., Darlaston, Staffordshire, ironmonger, December 23, January 19; solicitors, Messrs. Dugnian and Hemmant, Walsall, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.  
 Donisthorpe, G., Syton, Leicestershire, grocer, January 2, and 16; solicitors, Messrs. Toller, Leicester; and Mr. James, Birmingham.  
 Hollier, T., Leicester, woolstapler, January 2 and 16; solicitors, Messrs. Stone and Paget, Leicester, and Mr. James, Birmingham.  
 Board, R., Chippingford, Devonshire, blacksmith, December 19, January 18; solicitor, Mr. Miller, Bristol.  
 Tregenza, E., Stockton-on-Tees, shoe dealer, December 22, January 16; solicitors, Mr. Sanger and Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds, and Messrs. Griffith and Crichton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Marshall, J., Bradford, Yorkshire, brewer, January 8, and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
 Honpon, A., Huddersfield, yarn manufacturer, January 8, and January 29; solicitors, Mr. Darnsfield, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
 Cartmell, J., Liverpool, boot maker, December 27, January 15; solicitor, Mr. Daly, Liverpool.  
 Hayworth, G., Walsh, J., and Ainsworth, T., Over Darwen, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturers, December 22, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Langlands, N., Dartford, grocer, first div. of 5s., any Tuesday at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Thoms, P. P., Warwick-square, Newgate-street, printer, first div. of 4s., any Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Sands, A., Coal Exchange and Chatham, coal factor, third div. of 1s. 1d., on the separate estate, any Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Ackland, W., and Goodwin, F. M., High-street, Portland-town, linendrapers, first div. of 4s. 7d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Davis, T., and Garrett, W. W. G., Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, export oilmen, first div. of 8s., any Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Ackland, W., Salisbury street, Lissom-grove, Linendraper, div. of 20s., on the separate estate, any Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—Hulme, W. C., Putney, grocer, first div. of 2s. 4d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edward's Sambrook-coopt, Basinghall-street.—Stephens, R. P., Liverpool, ship-owner, div. of 2s. 6d., on Wednesday, December 20, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—McKenna, P. F., Liverpool, wine merchant, first div. of 9d., and second div. of 1d. (on new proofs) on Wednesday, December 20, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—Molyneux, E., Liverpool, tavern keeper, first div. of 1s. 9d., on Wednesday, December 20, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—Laycock, W., Liverpool, iron merchant, dividend of 1s. 5d., on Wednesday, December 20, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—Gray, C. H., Bath, provision merchant, div. of 1d., on Wednesday, December 13, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol.—Sampson, G., Lincoln, draper, first div. of 4s. 6d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull.—Wilson, R., Kingston-upon-Hull, stonemason, first div. of 1s., any Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull.

## Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, December 11, 1854.

The arrivals of English Wheat this morning were moderate, and fine samples sold 1s. 4d. above last Monday's prices, foreign was held firmly, and the sales made were at fully last Monday's quotations. English Flour held for rather more money; and foreign quite as dear. Barley ready sale but not dearer. Beans and Peas went off slowly at rather declining prices. The arrivals of Irish Oats during the past week having been liberal, prices were 1s. 4d. lower than on Monday last, but at this reduction there was more inclination to purchase. Linseed and Cakes without alteration.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, December 11.

This being the "great market day," the number of beasts was small, and the quality by no means equal to former years; consequently the choicest descriptions were pretty readily sold, but for other kinds trade was very dull. Sheep met with a slow sale, although the supply was moderate; quotations were not much altered. Good calves were readily sold at Friday's prices. From Germany and Holland there were 1,091 beasts, 2,820 sheep, and 67 calves; Spain, 144 beasts; Scotland, 600; Norfolk and Suffolk, 700; 3,000 from the Northern and Midland Counties; and 300 from the Western Counties.

Per lbs. to sink the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Coarse and inferior Beasts	3 6 3 8	Prime coarse wool-led Sheep	4 6 4 10
Second quality do.	3 10 4 6	Prime South Down	5 0 5 2
Prime large Oxen	4 8 4 10	Sheep	5 0 5 2
Prime Scots, &c.	5 0 5 4	Large coarse Calves	4 0 4 10
Coarse and inferior Sheep	3 8 3 10	Prime small do.	5 0 5 6
Second quality do.	4 0 4 4	Large Hogs	3 4 4 2
Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 28s. each.		Neat small Porkers	4 4 5 0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, December 11.

Very large supplies of country-killed meat have been received up to these markets since Monday last, and the show of each kind slaughtered in the metropolis is seasonably good, though deficient in quality. The general demand is in a sluggish state as follows:

Per lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef	3 0 3 4	Small Pork	3 10 4 6
Middling do.	3 6 3 8	Inferior Mutton	3 4 3 8
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middle do.	3 10 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 6	Pigdo.	4 4 4 6
Large Pork.	3 0 3 8	Veal	3 6 4 10

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The demand for Irish butter in the early part of last week was slow and limited, but towards the close a fair business was done, at no material change in prices; and holders were firm, in consequence of the high quotations from Ireland. There was a fall in the value of Dutch, in consequence of bad quality, and sales were difficult at from 9s. to 10s. per cwt. Other kinds of foreign found buyers at 7s. to 10s. Bacon was more saleable, and prices rather inclined upwards. Hams were in request, particularly small sizes, of choice quality, for Christmas. In Lard no change.

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

	s. s.		s. s.
Friesland per cwt.	108 to 110	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	106 110	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	110 116	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlow	100 104	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	98 100	Youghal (new)	90 100
Cork (new)	90 100	Westmoreland, do.	88 94
Limerick	90 98	Irish do.	70 90
Sligo	96 102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	72 74
Fresh, per doz. 14s. Od. 16s. Od.		Do (green)	64 67

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 11.—Coastwise and by railway, the receipts of Potatoes during the week have been on a fair average scale. The imports have amounted to only 12 bags from Hamburg, 3 baskets from Harlingen, 6 hampers, 8 baskettes, 2 bags from Rotterdam, 8 sacks from Dublin, 10 bags from Limerick, and 70 bags from Belfast. The general demand is steady, as follows:—Scotch reds, 10s. to 11s.; Scotch Regents, 10s. to 12s.; York Regents, 10s. to 12s.; Lincolnshire Regents, 9s. to 11s.; other kinds, 9s. to 10s. per ton.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheaten Bread in the Metropolis are from 10d. to 1d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, December 9.—The supply of foreign Pears is still well kept up, and prices for all are lower, except for those of the finest quality. Good dessert Apples continue dear. Oranges are getting plentiful, as are also Nuts of all kinds. Chestnuts fetch from 20s. to 24s. per bushel. Cucumbers vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each. Good Spanish Onions may be bought from 2s. per dozen. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Potatoes realize a heavy trade, at last week's quotations. Lettuces fetch from 9d. to 1s. per score. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Chinese Primroses, Heaths, Carnations, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH Monday, December 11.—The supply of fine samples on offer is now becoming very limited, and prices for such sorts may be called rather higher during the past week. In other qualities there has been a steady trade for this time of year.

	£ s.	£ s.
Mid and East Kents	15 15	22 0
Weald of Kents	15 0	16 10
Sussex Pockets	14 10	15 10

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have only a moderate sale for flax, yet prices are supported. In hemp very few transactions have taken place, on former terms. Jute and coir goods are dull in sale.

SEEDS, MONDAY.—Our market is yet without supplies of home-grown clover or trefoil seeds. A moderate trade is doing in French cloverseed at full prices. Canaryseed is a slow sale at 1s. to 2s. reduction. All other seeds are fully as dear. There has been a moderate inquiry for cloverseed, at about stationary prices. Linseed and rapeseed move off freely, at extreme quotations. Cakes are quite as dear as last week. In other articles very little is doing.

COALS, MONDAY.—Market heavy, at Monday's sale. Stewart's, 22s.; Haswell, 23s.; South Hartlepool, 22s. 3d.; Russell Hetton, 22s.; Keppel Grange, 22s.; Belmont, 21s.; Heugh Hall, 21s.; Hartley's, 18s. 9d.; Wylam, 20s.; Tanfield, 17s. 3d.—116 fresh arrivals.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 11.—Our market has ruled heavy since Monday last, and prices have given way 1s. per cwt. Today, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 64s. 6d., and for the end of the year 64s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 63s. per cwt. net cash. Rough Fat, 38. 6d.

## Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	56,152	68,451	48,819	42,140	33,577
Price of Y.C.	37s. 0d. to 38s. 9d.	36s. 9d. to 46s. 0d.	55s. 9d. to 64s. 6d.	54s. 0d. to 64s. 6d.	54s. 0d. to 64s. 6d.
Delivery last week	2,254	3,166	3,829	1,347	2,011
Ditto from 1st June	51,785	57,455	57,118	58,067	43,618
Arrived last week	1,785	290	1,926	11,165	1,276
Ditto from 1st June	81,246	89,373	65,369	72,900	41,175
Price of Town	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.	58s. 0d.	58s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were 4,195 bales; of which 2,641 were from Sydney, 692 from Melbourne, 520 from Van Diemen's Land, 201 from Germany, 229 from Alexandria, and nine from Italy. The market has been rather heavy for both colonial and foreign. We continue to have a very dull trade for all kinds of English wool, and the supply on offer is rather on the increase. The demand generally is in a most depressed state, and the following quotations are almost nominal.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, December 12.—The market closed tamely and steadily, without change in prices. The sales amounted to 5,000 bales—500 for export—comprising 100 Pernam and Maranham, 6d.; 100 Egyptain, 6d.; to 6d.; 500 Surat, 3d. to 3d.; and 100 Sea Islands, 1d. to 2d. 8d. per lb.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.—We have had a due market for spelter, at drooping prices. On the spot parcels have changed hands at £24 10s. to £24 15s. English zinc is selling all £29 10s. to £30 per ton. Tin is lower, Banca 11s., Straits, 11s. 2d. Tin plates may be purchased on easier terms. Lead moves off steadily, at last week's currency. Steel and copper are quite as dear as last week. Scotch pig iron has changed hands at 68s. to 69s. Other metals are dull.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

MINCING-LANE, Dec. 12.—The market has opened for the week with more steadiness than of late, and last Friday's prices have been supported. 700 hds. of West India sold, 300 of which consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale at 31s. to 38s. 3,200 Mauritius offered in public sale; one third sold at 39s. 6d. to 41s.; the remainder bought in at full prices; brown, 25s. to 29s. 6d. 4,000 bags of brown sold by private contract at 27s. 3,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale at 28s. to 40s. 1,500 Manilla offered, and all bought in at 30s. 6d. to 31s. The refined market steady, without alteration in prices. Brown lumps, 42s. 6d.; grocery, 43s. to 49s.

SALT-PETRE.—2,500 bags Bengal were offered; about 700 bags at irregular prices; the remainder bought in. Refraction 18d.; sold at 22s. 6d.; refraction 7 to 7s; sold at 26s.; refraction 3s., 29s.

RICE.—2,700 bags Bengal were offered and bought in at 15s. This article continues dull.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale went off steadily, at full prices.

RUM.—The market continues dull. Proof, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d., according to quality.

METALS.—Iron: Scotch pig, 67s. 6d. to 68s. Spelter, £24 10s. to £24 15s.

COTTON.—No sales reported.

TALLOW remains quoted 64s. on the spot.

## Advertisements.

W

**FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.**—It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety of articles, both valuable and inexpensive, which may be inspected daily at this Establishment. All goods marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

It may be well to state that all visitors to this magnificent establishment will meet with a polite reception whether purchasers or otherwise.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES** of English or Foreign Manufacture.—The long tested qualities of these articles are of themselves sufficient to ensure the approbation of a discerning public.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S DRESSING CASES** for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in leather, walnut, and other choice woods, from 1 to 100 guineas. Also, their Government DESPATCH BOXES are too well known to require comment.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE.**—The superior qualities of these articles need only be seen to be fully appreciated, arising from the well-known fact (among the aristocracy and nobility) that Mr. Futvoye is the son of the original Inventor of this beautiful work, whose choicest specimens are in possession of her most gracious Majesty.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S FRENCH TIMEPIECES.**—The statistical accounts presented by the Customs to the House of Commons prove that Messrs. Futvoye are by far the largest importers. 500 of the most elegant and classical designs in orn'd with glass shades and stand complete, from 2 to 100 guineas may be inspected at 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**MANTLEPIECE ORNAMENTS.**—At this season, when naturally compelled to draw around our snug fire-places, we are apt to feel the want of something artistic or pretty to rest the eye upon. Those experiencing this, or desirous of adding to their already choice selection, should visit the extensive show-rooms of Messrs. Futvoye and Co., where they have the privilege of examining everything whether customers by otherwise.

**FUTVOYE'S PARISIAN NOVELTIES** toujours Nouveaux, from 1s. to £100 guineas, may be more easily imagined than described.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

Wholesale and export warehouses, 28 and 29, Silver-street, Golden-square.

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